The Beaver County Argus.

VOLUME XXXIV---NO 26. BEAVER, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1858. ESTABLISHED 1818.

Published by
M. WEYAND.

TERMS—One Dollar and Fifty Cents, per annum, in advance; otherwise Two Dollars will be charged. No paper discontinued, until all arrearages are settled, except at the option of the Editor.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of 50 cts. per square, of fifteen lines for one insertion—each subsequent insertion 25 cents. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

☞ Letters and communications, by mail, shall have prompt attention.

Sabbath at Sea.

Calmly o'er the sleeping ocean
Comes the dawn of Sabbath day.
Clouds that raged in wild commotion,
Glide like distant sails away;
Voices of the Sabbath morning
Still the tumult of the sea,
As the mild tones of the Savior
Calmed the waves of Galilee.

It is evening, and in ocean
Sinks the fiery sun to rest,
As a weary child at twilight
Seeks a loving mother's breast.
No sweet vesper bells are pealing
O'er thee in mellow chime;
Spirit notes of holier feeling
Whisper prayers of evening time.

Starry isles of life come drifting
From the dark depths of the sky,
And the Southern Cross is lifting
Up its emblem grand on high.
Gazing on that holy symbol,
Earth-born spirits soar away,
Seeking rest awhile in Heaven
With the dying Sabbath day.

For the Beaver Argus.

"He has made every thing beautiful in his time."

BY AMANDA M. GABEN.

Alas, how true! He has made the delicate flower to grow by the way-side, to cheer the lonely traveler on his journey, to awaken in the child's mind the beauties of nature; it plucks the flower and thinks, oh! how beautiful, but soon to wither and die, and lose its sweet perfume on the balmy air.—There is beauty in the sparkling stream, as it winds its course around the brow of the hill, as if in search of some resting place, where it might be free from its never ceasing toil. There is beauty in the low winds, in the gentle rustling of the leaves, in the voice of nature, as it re-echoes back from the mountain side, where it pours forth its voice in one *Te Deum* of praise. What *splendor*, what terrific grandeur, in the storm, when the thunder bursts, and seems to shake the very hills, and rend the rocks asunder. What terrific splendor in the gathering lightnings as they flash! There is something beautiful in the vivid flash, the black heavy clouds, tinged with ethereal blue, and the loud peal of thunder, that seems to make the very earth quake beneath its mighty voice. There is beauty in the forest, when the leaves are unfolding, or the delicate bud bursting forth from its cuticle, or the zephyr winds playing to and fro thro' the leaves, and that stately flowret, that throws back its petals, and leaves the tender stamens and pistils exposed to the storm and the burning rays of the sun. There is beauty in the clouds, where they hang in rich, white-edged masses, here and there, over the surface, seemingly immovable, but presently the wind arises and wafts them far away. There is beauty in moonlight, and the light of twinkling sister stars, that float high in heaven. The moon-beams, as they play through the leaves, shed a gentle light on all around, as if to lull the tender flowret to repose, and the little drops of dew to refresh it in the morning. What is more beautiful than the gentle flowret folded in dreams, and bowed in heavenly slumber, close by some breezy hill, or murmuring brook, fanned by the zephyr-wind, and the little bird hovering over it, singing its merry song as if to awaken it out of sweet sleep, and to renew its former beauty. Nature is all beauty—in the spring she comes in her robe of green; she visits the halls of pleasure, she rambles through vale and grove, and treads the lonely path, but finds no beauty to excel hers. Go and examine her rocks, you will find her there; go into the deep recesses of the woods, among the trees and shrubbery, where the bird is singing his song, and skipping from bough to bough; the mossy turf upon which the weary traveler sits him down to rest; and the valley, too, where the sparkling stream dashes over the moss-covered rocks, where the clouds seem to hang motionless over it, where the tall fir, and pine, and stately oak seem to darken and make every thing look gloomy and dismal; where the sun scarce gets to shine, or the full bright moon to shed its mirrored beauty, but the song of the murmuring winds can be heard, and the beauties of Nature can be seen even there. Behold all these beauties! Well may we exclaim—"He has made every thing beautiful in his time."

Chester, Meigs Co., Ohio.

Chicago as Seen by an Editor.—The Cleveland Plaindealer has lately been Chicago through peculiar spectacles:

Chicago is a bustling city. It was formerly in Illinois, but now Illinois is in it. Lake Michigan is situated on Chicago.—The principal products of Chicago are corner lots, statistics, wind, the Democratic press, and long John Wentworth. The population of Chicago is about sixteen millions, and is "rapidly increasing." The people are very assuming and moral—almost to much so. The real estate dealers are honorable men, like Puntus, and wouldn't tell a lie for anything. Chicago is not in the temperate zone, the habits of the people not being at all in that way.

☞ One of the finest specimens of a laconic speech on record is that of Rochejaquelin: "If I advance follow me; if I fall, avenge me; if I flinch, kill

The Mormons.

Mr Weed, of the Albany *Evening Journal*, in announcing the prospect of peace with Utah, says:

We sincerely hope the intelligence from Utah may prove authentic. Of all our wars, none so questionable in policy, or so uncertain in its results, have occurred. Not uncertain in its immediate issue, but in effect upon Mormonism. Nobody can foresee what *persecution* (for that is the name it will assume) is to have upon these people. The question of all others most important, is that in relation to which mankind is the most easily cheated. The teachings of eighteen centuries have not fortified the human mind against the darkest delusions. Four fifths of the human family are now, in some form, the victims of heresies scarcely less monstrous than Mormonism.

Within our recollection, Mormonism was "a speck, not bigger than a man's hand." The original imposter, Joe Smith, came to the writer of this article, only thirty-two years ago, with the manuscript of his Mormon Bible, to be printed. He then had but one follower, (a respectable and wealthy farmer of the town of Macedon) who offered himself as security for the printing. But after reading a few chapters, it seemed such a jumble of unintelligible absurdities, that we refused the work, advising Harris not to mortgage his farm and beggar his family. But Joe crossed over the way to our neighbor Elihu F. Marshall, and got his "Mormon Bible" printed.

We all know what 'tall trees' that acorn' has produced. The twenty-five hundred Mormons who were driven from Nauvoo, have multiplied into twice as many thousands in Utah. The "Saints" have been multiplied by accessions from all classes and from all nations. Their "faith," in attractive and seductive forms, has been presented to, and accepted by men and women throughout the *civilized* world. Yes, mortifying as it is to our boasted intelligence, Mormonism seeks and finds believers among those who have enjoyed the advantages of civilization, and by whom the truths of Revelation have been rejected.

If these Mormons should be dispersed by the bayonet; if their City is conquered and their Temple destroyed; if the impostors or their dupes fall in battle, we shall realize, in its worst sense, the everlasting truth that "the blood of the Martyrs is the seed of the Church." Instead of "crushing out" Mormonism, we shall find, in the head of every decapitated Hydra, a thousand fresh ones springing up.

We know not how much of consideration the Administration may have given to this subject, for its instructions to the army have not been published. But its true mission, if our Government comprehends its duty, should be to rescue and not to destroy. It is evident that thousands of the deluded victims of Mormonism are aware of the grossness of the fraud, alive to the wickedness of their rulers, and weary of their bondage. The wisdom, as well as the highest dictates of common humanity, requires that we endeavor to rescue women and children from the bonds of a slavery as oppressive, and more revolting than exists in any other form.

With such views, and instructed to carry them out, the army will achieve a moral conquest over Mormons, far more humane and enduring than victories won by bullets and baptized in blood. Fighting with Mormons is the worst possible service the army can render. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the officers in command there will rescue those who desire freedom, and facilitate their return to the pursuits they abandoned and to the enjoyments they sacrificed. They come back to unmask Mormonism, exposing its social deformities and revealing its authorized robberies, murders and arsons. In this way only can the growth of this foul and festering, but rank and growing heresy, be made to repel, instead of attracting followers and victims.

Scene on the Ohio.—Our boat stopped to take in wood. On the shore, amongst a crowd, was a remarkably stupid looking fellow, with his hands in his pockets, and his under lip hanging down. A dandy, ripe for a scrape, tipped nods and winks all about, saying:

"Now I'll have some fun, I'll frighten the green horn." He jumped ashore with a drawn bowie knife, and brandishing it in the face of the "green 'un," exclaimed—"Now I'll punish you; I have been looking for you a week!" The fellow stared stupidly at the assailant. He evidently had not sense enough to be scared—but as the bowie knife came near his face, one of his huge fists suddenly vacated his pocket, and fell hard and heavy between the dandy's eyes, and the poor fellow was floundering in the Ohio! Greeny jumped on board our boat, put his hands in his pockets, and looking around—'May be,' said he, 'there's somebody else here that's been looking for me a week?"

☞ During a short space of time, in the city of Chicago, the Mayor has been arrested twice; two Justices of the Peace have been sent to Bridewell for conspiracy to extort money from prostitutes; a constable has been similarly punished for the same crime; an editor—who, by the way, was treasurer of a Sunday School—has been sent to Alton, to work for the Government, for robbing the post-office; an attorney has been indicted for bribery in the trial of the same case, and the trial of a county Supervisor is just closed for a crime even worse than either of the former; yet, in justice to the latter, we will say he was discharged.

☞ In Providence, Rhode Island, a couple of aeronauts inflate a large balloon, tether it with a line fourteen hundred feet long, permit the people to ascend into the region of the clouds for $5 a head, and pull them down again with a windlass.

A Temperance Lecture.

BY THE RAZOR STROP-MAN.

"Some folks say it is right to drink alcohol because it is a good creature of God.—Well, grant that it is so—so is caster oil, and so is vinegar a good creature of God; but that is not sufficient reason for a person to drink it three or four, or a dozen times a day! A dog is a good creature of God—but suppose a dog goes mad and bites a man or a woman, would you let him alone because, as you say, he is a good creature? Would you be satisfied with cutting off his tail, or would you knock him on the head and pitch him into the street? Now, alcohol is more than a mad dog; for a bite from a mad dog only destroys life, while a bite from alchy destroys reason, reputation, life, and everything else, besides dragging down the family of the bitten man to poverty and want.

"But alchy doesn't bite a mouthful at first. When he first snapped at me he only tickled me a little. I liked it first rate, and was anxious to get another bite. The old rascal of a tyrant kept nibbing at my heels as though he didn't mean to hurt me, while I, like a fool, kept coaxing him on, till at last he gave me a snap in earnest, and took the elbows out of my coat. Next he took the crown out of my hat, the shoes off my feet, the money out of my pocket, the sense out of my head, till at last I went raging-mad through the streets, perfectly a victim to alchy-phobia—but I signed the pledge and got cured; and if there is any man here who has been bitten as I was, let him take his teototal medicine and I'll warrant him a speedy cure.

"But allowing alcohol is a good creature of God, are there not other creatures, too, such as beef, pork, puddings, pies, clothes, dollars, and fifty others of the "same sort?" Now, shall a man drink whisky because it is a good creature, and go without a good handsome wife, and good, well-dressed children? No sir-ee! As for me, give me good beef and pudding, good pork and sausage, good friends, good clothes, and good wife and children, (or rather than miss, I will try and make them good) and king alchy may go to Texas, for all I care.

"Some say that wine is a good creature because our Savior once turned water into wine. Very well; but then he didn't turn rum, gin, logwood, cocculus indig us and cock-roaches into wine, as some people do. He turned water into wine. Now, if any wine-bibbing apologist will take a gallon or barrel of pure water, and by praying over it, or in any other way, convert it into first rate wine, I'm the boy as will go in for a swig of it!"

Steamer in a Hurricane.—On Sunday evening last, it half-past five o'clock, a hurricane, which lasted with unremitted fury for over an hour. The packet City of Louisiana was lying at the wharf, fastened to shore by four strong lines, which proved insufficient to hold her, and she was torn loose. She was blown out into the stream, and having no steam, was at the mercy of the tempest, which drove her up the river at a rapid rate of speed. Her officers and some twelve passengers were aboard, and all parties were considerably alarmed for their safety, and that of the boat. In a few minutes after the commencement of the storm, her chimneys were blown down with a terrible crash, and went overboard, injuring the hurricane deck and guards to some extent. Anchorage was effected one mile above Keokuk, at the first chain of the rapids, after several unsuccessful attempts to stop the boat in her mad career. She remained at the spot to which she had been driven, until the wind abated, when she got up steam and came back to Keokuk.

Temporary chimneys were rigged, and the Louisiana arrived in port in her dilapidated condition yesterday morning. The damage will exceed $2,000, and she will lose one trip by the operation.

The Great Detroit Trot.—The great 50 miles trot at Detroit for $1,500 fizzled down to 20 miles, Mr. Elner the owner of the Buffalo horse 'Unknown' backed out after the horses were brought to the stand, and proposing to pay forfeit of $250, unless Mr. Belden, the owner of the Detroit horse Faruk Granger, would consent to reduce the race to 20 miles. After considerable parleying this was agreed to, Mr. E. E claiming that his horse was not in condition to go the 50 miles.

Frank Granger passed the score ahead in every mile, and 'Unknown,' only showed him his plates twice in the whole distance, and then only for a short time. Such cruelty as the owner of the Buffalo horse permitted should entitle him to as many lashes as the poor brute received. Before the 20 miles were trotted the horse broke entirely down, first dropped into a slow trot and finally to a walk, from which no effort of his driver, by cruel application of the whip, could rouse him. He came to a dead stand on the third quarter, dropping upon his knees from exhaustion. The tortured animal has since died. Such brutality is disgraceful to the 'sport of the turf.'

The General Assembly.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, which has just closed its session here, was a most able and dignified body, and has made a strong impression upon the public mind. There were men from every part of the Union, representing various political options, and discussing a great variety of topics, yet not a harsh word or an ungentlemanly word heard during the whole eleven day's session.

This shows what enlightened liberality and a high state of mental and moral qualification accomplish in a deliberative body. We wish Congress and other public assemblies would take a few lessons in good breeding from the General Assembly of the Old School Presbyterian Church. They could not fail to elevate themselves in estimation by doing so.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

A Tale of Horrors.

Governor McWillie, of Mississippi, is charged by the Vicksburg *Southron* with having pardoned out of the Penitentiary a man named Dyson, who had assassinated another man named Nelms—for which he was simply sentenced for fifteen years. That paper says of the criminal:

He waylaid his victim, with whom he had a deadly feud; brought him down at the first shot, and then, emerging from his hiding place, taunted his dying victim with words of insult and reproach, and finally concluded by placing the muzzle of his gun to the body of Nelms and fired the second time. This shot produced instant death, and so close was the gun to the victim that the flesh of the murdered man was burnt by the explosion. Having completed the work of slaughter, he deliberately mounted his horse, rode to the house of Nelms, called his wife out, and informed her that he had murdered her husband, and directed her where to find his mangled corpse!

Dyson is a blood stained, blood-thirsty, incarnate fiend. He is not a man, but a ferocious tiger, and Governor McWillie has no more right to turn such a beast loose upon the community than he has to open the cages of a whole caravan of tigers. His antecedents are well known, too, and they should have forbidden all hope of Executive clemency. The murder of Nelms was not his first taste of blood. He had previously, in a most base and cowardly manner, murdered a lawyer by the name of Moss, of De Soto County, by shooting him in the back as Moss rode from him. He had murdered three of his own negroes, and one of them in a manner so horribly appalling as to cause the death of his own wife. This case occurred at his own table, and the victim of his fiendish rage was a woman. Taking offence at something the woman did, or omitted to do, while waiting on the table, he rose, drew a bowie knife, and with a single blow ripped her open. His wife swooned, and when she awoke to consciousness he had the negro's heart out, and with it upon his knife, *he thrust it into her face!* She swooned again, and the result of her horror and fright brought on convulsions, and from the effects of which she soon died.

Wealth of William B. Astor.—Those who have any kind of facilities for forming an idea about the wealth of William B. Astor estimate that it amounts to $40,000,000 or $50,000,000. It is mostly in real estate. He lives plainly, but still is not niggardly. He has five children, three sons and two daughters. The two daughters married rich, as did the eldest son. The younger son is mentally weak. Astor himself is now in Paris. He and his eldest son divide their time in living between this country and Europe. Mr. William B. Astor is a benevolent man, manager in a ladies benevolent institution in New York, and the chief support of another in Dutchess county, where her summer residence is.

General Houston's Expedition to Mexico.—We understand, says the New York Evening Post, that General Houston, immediately after the adjournment of Congress, contemplates an expedition into Mexico with a company of four or five thousand men, who are anxious to follow the hero of the Almo to new conquests. Walker and Henningsen do not inspire the adventurous youth of the South with confidence, and it has been signified to General Houston that if he would lead them, there were thousands ready to follow him to any part of Mexico. The understanding is that they are to Texasize another slice of Mexico and bring it into the Union, and with it Houston into the Senate.

A Magnanimous Husband.—Not long since, a widow, one of those we are in the habit of calling well preserved, by the name of Madame R. yielding to the ardent solicitations of young literary man of Paris, married him. On returning from the church and the Mayor's office, the lady took her husband aside, and said, Pardon me, my dear, for I have deceived you! In what? said the young man of letters, much troubled. I told you that I had two hundred thousand francs, and ——Well, and you have not? Never mind; it's all the same to me. No, that is not it exactly, I have two million. The husband forgave her.

Opening of Africa—While England is seeking to reach the head waters of the Niger by steaming up that stream, the people of Liberia are about to send an exploring party overland interiorwards, into the valley of that mighty river. This region of the country is the great native caravan route. Two of these were recently seen, one of which could not have contained less than 5,000 persons and 1000 beasts of burden. The government of Algeria is striving to establish a direct and constant intercourse with Central Africa. The French calculate that under advantageous circumstances, the trade with that region would be worth sixty millions of francs annually, or ten millions of dollars, the bulk of which would consist of actual barter.

☞ A curious case has been on trial in Fayette county, Pa. Mrs. Linn, an old lady, came from another State to visit her son in Pennsylvania, and died during the visit. The son has since sued the administrator of his mother's estate to recover compensation for her board while she remained in his house. The Court (Judge Laurie) very properly decided the case against the son, and added some short comments upon his unnatural conduct. The Court thought that most children considered it a favor to have such visits from their parents.

——Mr Carpenter of Madison, Wisconsin has inventend a car break operated wholly by electricity, which has been patented both in this country and England, and promises to be a matter of some importance.

Who is My Neighbor?

Thy neighbor? It is he whom thou
Hast power to aid and bless,
Whose aching heart and burning brow
Thy soothing hand may press.

Thy neighbor? 'Tis the fainting poor,
Whose eye with want is dim,
Whom hunger sends from door to door—
Go thou and succor him.

Thy neighbor? 'Tis that weary man,
Whose years are at their brim,
Bent low with sickness, care and pain—
Go thou and comfort him.

Thy neighbor? 'Tis the heart bereft
Of every earthly gem;
Widow and orphan, helpless left—
Go thou and shelter them.

Whene'er thou meet'st a human form,
Less favored than thine own,
Remember, 'tis thy neighbor worm,
Thy brother or thy son.

Oh! pass not, pass not heedless by;
Perhaps thou can't redeem
The breaking heart from misery—
Go, share thy lot with him.

The Burning Mountain.

As is generally known, there is a vein of Coal located above water level in the Broad Mountain about seven miles from this Borough and near Hecksecherville which for twenty-years has been on fire. The vein, which contains excellent White Ash Coal, is some forty feet in thickness. The origin of the fire is attributed to a couple of miners who having some work to perform in the drift in the depth of winter, built a fire—they being cold—in the gangway. The flames destoyed the prop timbers, were carried, by a strong current, rapidly along the passage, communicating to the coal, all subsequent efforts to extinguish it were ineffectual. The men were cut off from escape, and were undoubtedly suffocated to death. Their remains were never found.—A few days since we ascended the mountain at the spot of the fire, and were much interested in examining the effect of the fire upon the surface. The course of it is from West to East, and where the vein is nearest the surface, the ground is for the space of several hundred feet sunken into deep pits, an while the stones exhibit evidence of having been exposed to the action of intense heat, every vestige of vegetation has been blasted. It is a desert in the midst of smiling fertility. The ground in some places was almost too warm for the hand to rest upon it, while steam from water heated by the internal fire rose from every pore. The fire has extended for several hundred yards to which we have alluded, and fools past has passed and still it burns, and will until further fuel is denied the devouring element. Thousands of tons of Coal have undoubtedly been consumed and thousands of tons may feed the fire before it is consumed.

Miner's Journal, Pottsville, Pa.

Newspapers.—The Fabribalt *Herald*, in the course of an able article on the subject of newspapers and their influence upon the towns in which they are published, says:

"The announcement that a newspaper is published in a town, at once gives it a reputation of importance. A newspaper adds to the value of town property in a town where it is published. This is a fact not generally appreciated, but a fact, nevertheless; and hence every property holder in a place is personally interested in sustaining a paper; no money that he expends during the year returns him such a per cent. as that which he pays for his home paper."

Sudden Conversion.—The Southern journals, says the N. Y. Times, follow the lead of Senator Mason, and are now as earnest against a war with England as they were originally in favor of it. The extraordinary eagerness of Senators Hale, Seward, Wilson, and other Northern men for immediate hostilities, is supposed to have abated their ardor. Even the voice of Mr. Toombs has been exceedingly "still for war" ever since. The truth is, the whole thing was a game of political brag, at which the Republicans proved the best players.

☞ Winter Davis, of Milford, Del., son of M. J. Davis, gave a birth-day party to young gentlemen and ladies of about his own age, on Tuesday last. Mr. Davis was one year old on that day, and his company, twenty-two in number, ranged in their ages from eighteen months down. While partaking of refreshments, they sat in a circle on the carpet, and when the plates were passed round, each one insisted on helping himself to all the plate contained.

A St. Louis Glutton.—Our St. Louis exchanges state as a matter of fact, that on Friday last, Francis Carle, a Frenchman, at one sitting, ate eight five cent loaves of bread, six pounds of ham, a pigs foot, half a pound of cheese, and a plate of salad, taking two glasses of beer and eleven glasses of water to aid in the masticatory process, and then declared he was not satisfied.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the New Orleans Cresent writes home as follows:

"Washington, May 15th, 1858.—My Irish chambermaid, the same that drinks the whiskey I leave on the mantel-piece, has just taken my stove down, and I suppose I am to understand by that, that warm weather has at last come. I bet it snows before morning."

——The word 'debt' is composed of the initials of 'Dun Every Body Twice.'

Credit is formed of the initial letters "Call Regularly Every Day—I'll Trust."

A Railroad Train in a Flood.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazettee, travelling during the recent flood on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, says that on crossing the bridge of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, at Vincennes, the traveler westward witnesses a novel sight in rail-roading. Before him is a lake (the Wabash Valley overflowed) over six miles wide, and longer than the eye can reach.—Across this sea the train runs on a trestle work, that sticks out just four inches above the top of the water. Nothing is seen on its broad surface save these two iron rails, around which the water's eddy and whirl, and dash madly against the slender frame, which seems to tremble under their force. All over the lake are whirling eddies, carrying big trees and drift around and around. These soon make your head swim, and you feel that the trestle-work is certainly moving; the bottom seems to be undermined and is moving, while the top is tipping over against the current, and you expect every moment to hear the splash of the whole train going down into the sea. But it don't go, and there is no danger, frightful as it looks. But now we come to a place that really seems fearful. We are in the middle of the lake. It is just twilight. Almost out of sight of land—nothing but a waste of waters on every side of that long, solitary railway train; we leave the straight line, and go curving southward like a snake's track. Why? Simply because the flood has carried the trestle work away from its straight course, and left it in a zig-zag line, (and half upset, at that,) some distance below where it originally stood. So badly upset was this trestle work, that in some places the rail on one side was two feet lower than the other, and it seemed as though it wanted only the weight of the train to throw it entirely down. The lower rail had, however, been taken up, and timbers placed on that side, to bring it up as high, and in some casesa little higher than the other, so as to throw most of the weight on the upper side. It was also braced up, and stayed as well as could be done in the present state of the flood. On this half overturned, racked and tottlish looking trestle work, our train crept cautiously along. A railroad train out at sea, with iron enough about it to anchor it safely at the bottom, and creeping along on a shaky trestle work, that the engineer is afraid to jar, for fear it may jar it down. Workmen are busy now in bracing up, and strengthening this part of the road, and before my letter reaches you it will no doubt be perfectly safe.

Hon. Stephen Allen's Pocket Piece.

Among the victims of the Henry Clay disaster was Hon. Stephen Allen, an aged In his pocket book was found a printed slip, containing the following advice:

Keep good company or none. Never be idle.

If your hands can not be usefully employed, attend to the cultivation of your mind.

Always speak the truth. Make but few promises.

Live up to your engagements.

When you speak to a man look him full in the face

Good character is above all things else.

Your character can not be essentially injured except by your own acts.

If any man speaks evil of you, let your life be such that no man will believe him.

Drink no kind of intoxicating liquors.

Live within your income.

When you retire to bed think over what you have been doing during the day.

Make no haste to be rich if you would prosper.

Small and steady gains give competency with tranquility of mind.

Never play at any game of chance.

Avoid temptation through fear you may not be able to withstand it.

Earn money before you spend it.

Never borrow, if you can avoid it.

Never speak evil of any one. Be just before you are generous.

Keep yourself innocent, if you would be happy.

Save when you are young to spend when you are old.

☞ There is a curious fact connected with the list of members of Congress in *Niles's Register* for 1825. The list contains the full names of every member of the House of Representatives but one. There was a new member from Tennessee, whose christian name could not be found out by the compiler, and so he put him down thus: — Polk. Twenty years afterwards this obscure gentleman, of whose identity there was so much question in 1825, was elected President of the United States.

Noble Sentiments.—Condemn no man for not thinking as you think. Let every one enjoy the full and free liberty of thinking for himself. Let every man use his own judgment, since every man must give an account of himself to God. Abhor every approach, in any kind of degree, on the spirit of persecution. If you cannot reason or persuade a man into the truth, never attempt to force him into it. It love will not compel him, leave him to God, the Judge of all.—*John Wesley.*

Emigration to Missouri.—It is said that there is a large migration from Iowa across the line into the State of Missouri. The St. Louis Democrat announces that the death of slavery in that State is decreed.—The free State men in adjoining States evidently think so, and are moving on to occupy that favored land, whose only blight is slave labor.

☞ Emigrants are pouring into Kansas by thousands. Steamboats cannot be made long and large enough to carry all that apply for passage. Six boats a day leave St. Louis, with an average of two hundred passengers each, for Kansas and Nebraska.

Backwood's Eloquence.

A man on his trial for murder, having been found guilty by the evidence, is supposed to have been successfully defended by his counsel in the following speech, which is quite as good a warrant for the verdict juries so often rendered, as the usual reasons by which juries attempt to justify their finding:

"Thou shalt not kill." Now, if you hang my client, you transgress the command as slick as grease, and as plump as a goose egg in a loafer's face. Gentlemen, murder is murder, whether committed by twelve jurymen or an humble individual like my client. Gentlemen I do not deny the fact of my client having killed a man! No such a thing, gentlemen. Ye may bring the prisoner in "guilty," the hangman may do his duty, but will that exonerate you! No such a thing. In that case you will be murderers. Who among you is prepared for the brand of Cain to be stamped upon his brow to-day? Who, in this land of liberty and light? Gentlemen, I will pledge my word no one of you has a bowie-knife. No, gentlemen, your pockets are odoriferous with the fumes of cigar cases and tobacco. You can smoke the tobacco of rectitude in the pipe of a peaceful conscience; but hang my unfortunate client, and the scaly alligators of remorse will gallop through the internal principles of your animal viscera, until the spinal vertebræ of your anatomical construction is turned into a railroad for the grim and gory goblins of despair.

"Gentlemen beware of committing murder! Beware, I say, of meddling with the eternal prerogative! Gentlemen I adjure you, by the manumitted ghost of temporary sanctity, to do no murder! I adjure you, by the name of woman, the main spring of the ticking-time piece of time's theoretical transmigration, to do no murder! I adjure you, by the love you have for the esculent and condimental gusto you have for our native pumpkin, to do no murder! I adjure you by the American eagle that whipped the universal game cock of creation, and now is roosting on the magnetic telegraph of time's illustrious transmigration, to do no murder! And lastly, if you expect to wear store made coats; if you ever expect free dogs not to bark at you; if you ever expect to wear boots made of the free side of the Rocky Mountain Buffalo, and, to sum up all, if you ever expect to be anything but sneakin', low-flung, rascally, brailed small ends of humanity, whittled down into indistinctibility, acquit my client and save your country."

The prisoner was acquitted, of course.

The Spoils of War.—The English troops had a rare feast in Pekin—as they did not seem disposed to stickle at possibilities. The place was given up to pillage. All the evidences of barbaric magnificence, furniture, embroidered hangings, chandeliers, statues, mirrors and china, were knocked about in search of treasures. Those who could not get in at once to carry on the work, searched the corridors, battered off the noses, legs and arms of the statues in the gardens, or, diving into cellars, either made their fortunes by the discovery of unsuspected treasure, or lost their lives at the hands of concealed fanatics. The amount of spoils carried off by the soldiers is said to have been very large.

Russian Gallantry.—A celebrated cantratrice, now "starring" it in Paris, lately received from a Muscovite prince a handsome brooch, in diamonds, in acknowledgment of admiration; but not wishing to accept a gift, the motive of which might be misconstrued, she returned it with warm thanks. Next day she received a letter from the prince, approving highly of her decision, but the writing in this letter had a singularly glistening appearance, and it was afterwards found that the magnate, not to be outdone in generosity, had reduced the returned diamonds to fine powder, with which he had besprinkled the wet ink, and had thus insured the acceptance of his homage.

☞ A Paper laid upon the tables of the Houses of Parliament, headed "Agricult. Statistics—Ireland," shows that since 1847 the extent of land under cultivation has increased from 5,200,900 acres, to 5,800,000 and that emigration has diminished from 179,507 persons, of both sexes, in 1851, to 95,051 in 1857.

☞ Several American Counts, it is reported, have been made in Italy in this way: The Pope, not being able to finish a certain railway for lack of money, offered the title of Count to every foreigner who would subscribe a sum of five thousand dollars to the road. The required sum was soon obtained, and a few more noble families were let loose upon society.

——The monster nugget, the discovery of which in Australia, and its subsequent history and shipment to England, has been before announced, has arrived in London, and is on exhibition at the official rooms of the Crystal Palace. It was found at the "Kingower diggins," one hundred and thirty miles from Melbourne. This superb mass of gold is two feet four inches in length, and ten inches at it's greatest width; it weighs 1743 ounces, or nearly 146 pounds, and, strange to say, it is estimated by gold brokers that it contains but six ounces of dross, the residue being gold of the purest kind.

Cure for the Heaves.—A gentleman writing to the American Agriculturist, states that he thoroughly cured a fine young mare afflicted with the heaves by feeding her on corn stalks, and since the disease has never returned. The writer quotes Judge Buel's opinion as to corn stalks being a remedy, that distinguished agriculturist having a horse afflicted with that disorder which disappeared after being so fed.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE—CUMMING'S LETTER.

We give a most important dispatch from Washington, announcing the delivery of a message to Congress communicating the termination of the Utah war. We find in Friday's Ledger the following very interesting synopsis of Gov. Cumming's letter to General Cass:

In the letter to Secretary Cass, Gov. Cumming says he left the camp on the 5th of April, en route to Salt Lake City, accompanied by Col. Kane as his guide, and two servants. In passing through the settlement he was greeted with such respectful attentions as were due to the representative of the Executive authority of the United States. In a territory near the Warm Springs, at a line dividing the Great Salt Lake from Davis county, he was honored with a formal and respectful reception by many gentlemen, including the mayor, municipal officers of the city, and by them escorted to lodgings previously prepared, the mayor occupying a seat at his side in the carriage.

Ex-Governor Young paid him a visit of ceremony as soon as he was sufficiently relieved from the fatigue of his journey to receive company. In a subsequent interview, ex-Governor Young evinced a willingness to afford him every facility he might require for the efficient performance of his administrative duties. Brigham Young's course in this respect, Gov. Cumming presumed, met with the cutire approval of a majority of the Salt Lake community.

The territorial seal, with other public property, was tendered to Governor Cumming by Wm. H. Hooper, the late acting Secretary of the Territory. The records and library remain unimpaired. Governor Cumming entered upon the performance of his official duty. With feelings of profound regret, he learned that the agent, Mr. Hurt, was charged with having incited to acts of hostility the Indians in the Vinta valley.—The information came from Mr. Hooper.—He hoped that Mr. Hurt would vindicate himself from the charges, yet they demand an investigation.

Governor Cumming has informed Gen. Johnston that he should probably be compelled to make a requisition for a sufficient force to chastise the Indians. At every point he was recognized as the Governor of Utah, and received with a military salute, the houses being illuminated in his honor. Having heard numerous complaints, Gov. Cumming caused public notice to be posted, signifying his readiness to relieve those who deemed themselves agrieved by being illegally restrained of their liberty, and assuring the protection of all persons. He kept his office open at all hours, night and day, and registered fifty-six men, thirty-three women, and seventy-one children, as desirous of his protection, and expressing their disposition of returning to the United States. A large majority of these people were of English birth, and were promised assistance to be removed.

Governor Cumming says that his visit to the Tabernacle will never be forgotten.—There were between three or four thousand persons assembled for the purpose of public worship. There was the most profound silence when he appeared. Brigham Young introduced him as the Governor of Utah, and Governor Cumming addressed them for half an hour, telling them that it was his purpose and intention to administer equal and exact justice, &c. He was listened to respectfully. He invited responses, and several spoke, referring in excited tones to the murder of Joseph Smith, to the services rendered by the Mormon battalion in the Mexican war, and recapitulated a long chapter of their wrongs. The tumult fearfully increased, but an appeal from Brigham Young restored calmness.—Several afterward expressed regret at their behavior.

Governor Cumming proceeds to describe the exodus of the Mormons. The people, including the inhabitants of Salt Lake, in the northern part of the Territory, are leaving; the roads are everywhere filled with wagons, loaded with provisions and house hold furniture, the women and children following after without shoes or hats, driving their flocks they know not where.—They seemed not only contented, but cheerful. It is the will of the Lord they say, and they rejoice to change the comforts of home for the trials of the wilderness.—Their ultimate destination was not fixed upon. Going South seems to be sufficient to designate the place, but from the private remarks of Young in the Tabernacle, Governor Cumming thinks that they are going to Sonora.

Brigham Young, Kimball, and most of the influential men had left their commodious mansions to swell the ranks of the emigrants. The masses everywhere announced to Gov. Cumming that the torch will be applied to every house indiscriminately throughout the country, as soon as the troops attempt to cross the mountains. The people, though scattered, every means would be taken to rally them. Some of the Mormons are yet in arms, and the Governor speaks of the mischief they are capable of rendering as Guerilles. The way for the emigrants to the Pacific is open. Gov. Cumming says that he would leave for the South on the 3d of May. He says that he will restrain all the proceedings of the military for the present, and until he shall receive additional instructions from the President.

IMPORTANT FROM KANSES.—Last Monday I started for Linn county to ascertain the condition of the wounded men who were shot by the Missouri assassins on the 19th. I reached the neighborhood where the murders were committed on Tuesday night, and found the whole country in arms. At the first I called eight or ten of the neighbors had collected with such arms as they had, and were consulting upon the best mode of self-protection. The news had reached that settlement less than an hour before my arrival, that about twenty mounted men had been seen moving as a scouting party near the State line, and runners were sent over the whole country for ten or fifteen miles that night. The result was, all the settlers gathered together in companies as large as possible, and in no case did one or two remain alone on their claims. The women, as well as the men, traveled two and three miles to some general place of rendezvous, and then some of the party stood on guard all night.—*Chicago Trib.*

THE LATE RAIN STORM.

LAFAYETTE, Ind, June 11.—It commenced raining at 11 o'clock Wednesday noon, and poured almost constantly until this morning. The Wabash rose with fearful rapidity. The inhabitants on the river bottom awoke to find their houses rapidly filling with water, and were obliged to escape in boats, and by swimming their horses. The Wea and Wildcat creeks rose in a few hours to raging floods. The Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad bridge across Wea creek was entirely swept away. The damage done amounts to twenty thousand dollars.

Two more breaks occured west, and no less than five culverts east on the same road are gone. On the New Albany and Salem Railroad a bridge across Wea creek, and one at Crookstat Station are gone. Other serious breaks have occured. It is impossible to estimate the amount of damage done to the Wabash and Erie Canal. At Wildcat the feeder for this level, four miles east, the lock and dam and five hundred feet of enbankment have been swept away; also the State bridge. There are several breaks between here and there. Several large breaks occurred at Attica, Delphi, Logansport, and Wabash. It will be impossible to use the canal again this summer.

The bodies of the fireman and engineer who were killed on the Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad, were recovered last evening. The wreck was terrible. One bridge and several culverts on that road are gone.

The Wabash river is still rising, and immense quantities of saw-logs, rails, &c, are sweeping past. No trains or mails can leave for several days. Whole farms are under water. Much grain stored in barns will be totally lost.

DAYTON, O., June 11.—The Miami River has risen to within four feet of the heighth of the great flood of 1847, and is still rising at the rate of three or four inches per hour. It is raining steadily. The water is running over the road between the Main street bridge and McPhersontown, which will probably be entirely under water before morning. Fears are entertained for the safety of the levee, which is about seven feet about the present stage of water. It is rumored that the river at Troy and Piqua, is higher than it was in 1847.—The whole country north of Dayton seems to be flooded beyond any former period, and much injury has been done to the crops.

The recent storms at the West, further accounts of which we publish this morning, would seem almost to have their parallel commenced with us last night. The fierce heat of yesterday morning gave place to heavy showers at night, flooding our streets, and breaking down all the lines of the telegraph leading South. Our Congressional Report is consequently very slim and imperfect, and what little there is of it has come over the line *via* Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cleaveland, and Buffalo, thus traversing a distance of over one thousand miles. The Buffalo and the Boston Lines were the only ones working out of this city last night.—*N. Y. Cour. & Enq., Saturday.*

THE FRESHET.—The rain of Thursday night and yesterday poured down almost without intermission for more than twenty-four hours, and seems to have been general [illegible] We expect to hear of multitudinous disasters by flood, in all directions. If any of the oldest inhabitants can recollect a season when the fall of water would compare with that of this spring, we would be glad to hear from them. It would modify the matter some to hear that the like had ever happened before.—*Cin. Com. Saturday.*

ST. LOUIS, June 12.—(By Boat to Alton via Chicago.)—The river rose 28 inches for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock last night, since which time it has been rising at the rate of an inch and a half an hour. The levee is now perfectly submerged;—On the floors of some of the stores the water is 14 feet deep. Illinoistown is wholly under water, and the bottom is to a great extent inundated. An additional rise of 6 to 8 feet is coming down the Missouri and the Upper Mississippi, and its tributaries continue to poor out a flood. Very heavy rains prevailed all last night and this morning.

CINCINNATI, June 12.—There has been very heavy rains here in the last eighteen hours, but have considerably abated.—Thermometer fell 20° since yesterday.—The Ohio river is rising two inches per hour. All tributaries rising rapidly.—Thirty-eight feet of water in the channel. A great flood is expected. The track of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad is washed away, six miles west of this place. Other Roads are injured more or less. It is feared the crops will be considerably injured.

THE GOLD EXCITEMENT IN IOWA is subsiding almost as rapidly as it arose. The infection extends from point to point, occasioning a nine days wonderment at each, and then things quietly subsibe to their accustomed channels. The latest discoveries of which mention is made, are in Henry, Jackson and Van Buren counties. Specimens, said to be genuine, are exhibited as the result of research at each of these localities. Some experienced miners in this city concluded to try the "long tom"—so well known to Californians—in order to make a thorough investigation. After one or two days washing they desisted, and have as yet failed to report progress, altho' it is known that they found some gold. We learn that they have organized a company, and as soon as the waters subside, will make a thorough trial of the "tom."

There is no doubt whatever, that gold has been discovered in Central Iowa; but the imperfect means used to separate the metal from the soil, and the inexperienced manner in which operations have been conducted, leave us in the dark as to the extent and richness of the gold deposit.—*Iowa Paper.*

☞ It is but the common desire of all to make the best possible investments of their means, and those merchants who offer the greatest inducements to cash buyers, seem to be favored with the greatest prosperity. This fact, well studied and acted upon, by Carnaghan, Allegheny City, has given direction to all his business operations. Hence the low rates at which he furnishes a good article of men's or boy's clothing.

Scene in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 3, 1858.

Quite a scene occurred in the Senate on Tuesday, no adequate account of which will, of course, appear in any of the official records. Gen. Cameron, of your State, presented sundry memorials from the manufacturers of Pennsylvania, showing the utter prostration of their interests in the iron trade, by reason of the improper legislation, or want of legislation, on the part of Congress.

The General accompanied the presentation of these memorials by a few terse and well timed remarks, in his peculiar style, which electrified the whole Senate, causing smiles and congratulations on one side of the Chamber, and frowns and writhings on the other. He stated that he was constantly receiving similar appeals from his constituents, some of which would move a heart of stone, and that while he thus performed his duty by presenting them to the Senate, he was compelled to state to the authors of them and to the country that he was powerless to aid them—that they must not look to him for help, but must help themselves—and that when they chose to go to work at home, and at the ballot box, change the character of the majority in Congress, they might expect relief, and not before. The General's speech, short as it was, was comprehensive and impressive. Gov. Bigler particularly felt its full force, and looked as though he would like, if he could, to swallow his colleague alive. It touched him in a very tender spot.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Letters received from Fort Bridger state that they had sufficient provisions to last until the middle of May, or first of June, before which time additional supplies would be received.

Instead of Indian Agent, Hunt, inciting the Indians to hostilities against the United States, as charged in Governor Cumming's recent despatch, he was successful in preventing them from joining the Mormons, and escaped because the latter had threatened his life.

Governor Cumming, in his despatch to Cass, says the masses everywhere announced to him that the torch will be applied to every house indiscriminately throughout the country as soon as the troops attempt to cross the mountains. The people, though scattered, every means would be taken to rally them. Some of the Mormons are yet in arms, and the Governor speaks of the mischief they are capable of rendering as guerillas. The way for the emigrants to the Pacific is open. Governor Cumming says that he would leave for the south on the 3d of May. He says that he will restrain all the proceedings of the military for the present, and until he shall receive additional instructions from the President.

The number of land warrants or certificates issued in May under the act of 3d of March, 1855, was 1805, 20,170,000 acres of land are required to satisfy the entire number of warrants issued.

Mr. Gwin has challenged Mr. Wilson. The challenge grows out of their colloquy to-night in the Senate. On a former occasion in the Brooks affair, it will be recollected that Mr. Wilson said he would not fight a duel, but would protect himself if attacked. This is his position now. Messrs. Seward and Wade are endeavoring to effect an adjustment of the difficulty.

The President has nominated to the Senate Joseph A. Wright, of Indiana, as Minister to Prussia, and Charles A. Buckalew, of Pennsylvania, as Minister to Ecuador.

The President has issued a proclamation calling the Senate to convene to morrow to receive such communication as he may have to make.

The session of Congress which has just ceased was more remarkable for fewer scenes of desorder in the closing hours than any of its predecessors. Mr. Florence of Pennsylvania, took the lead after midnight, on Saturday in protesting against the desecration of the Sabbath by the transaction of business.

The appropriations made at Congress amount to at least $80,000,000.

Various reports were in circulation today relative to a reconstruction of the Cabinet; but they are totally without foundation, the members never being more harmonious and united.

The Senate has confirmed Mr. Sebell as Collector and Mr. Sanders as Navy Agent of New York and Dr. Bradford of N. Y., as Consul to Rome. John P. Stockton has been nominated as Minister to Rome.

A number of Army Appointments were confirmed including Mr. Stevens as Captain of the Seventh Infantry.

Termination of Utah Difficulties.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—A message was received by Congress to-day from the President, enclosing a copy of the despatch from Governor Cumming, dated May 2, received at the State Department yesterday. From the tenor of this despatch, the President says he has reason to believe that our difficulties with Utah have terminated and the laws been restored. He congratulates Congress on this auspicious event, and expresses the opinoin that there is no occasion to make appropriations for the three regiments of volunteers recently authorized for the purpose of quelling the disturbances in Utah, and for the protection of emigrant trains and supplies. As to Texas, she can be defended by the regular troops now within her limits. The President is more gratified because the events in Utah will afford some relief to the Treasury, and not require the load of an additional taxation on the people.

☞ The Wisconsin Legislature did not adjourn without adopting measures calculated to prevent the recurrence of such scandalous transactions as the late bribery of men by the President of the Milwaukie and La Crosse Railroad Company. An act was passed entitled, "An act to protect the people against corrupt and secret influences in matters of legislation," and it fairly bristles with pecuniary penalties. In view, too of the fraudulent acts of the Milwaukee and Superior Company, other enactments were passed making it penal to puplish false statements of the condition of railroads, providing for the examiation of the books and affairs of the Company by committees of stock holders, prohibiting directors and officers from being interested in any contract connected with the road, and furnished many other checks and guaranties of like character. We wish Wisconsin all success in regaining an honorable name.

BEAVER ARGUS

M. WEYAND, Editor & Proprietor

BEAVER, PA.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1858.

☞ CONGRESS adjourned on Monday last. Our Representative, Mr STEWART, has returned to his home, in the enjoyment of good health. Although he has abstained, wisely we think, from much talking during his first session, we are pleased to note that he was always at his post, keeping watch over the public interests, as well as those of his constituents, voting upon the important questions of the day, as a Northern Representative should vote, and in all things maintaining for himself a high character for integrity and reliability.

We tender him our thanks for many favors received during the session.

DECLINATIONS.—We are requested to state that Robert Wallace, Esq., declines at this time being a candidate for the Legislature.

Richey Eakin, Esq., also desires us to withdraw his name as a candidate for Trustee of the Academy.

THE ELECTION IN KANSAS.

The fate of the English-Lecompton Scheme is to be determined on the first Monday in August. The result will be looked for with more than ordinary interest. It is, perhaps, a fortunate circumstance that the elections in Kansas and the neighboring State of Missouri take place simultaneously. Doubtless this fact will have a tendency to prevent organized bands of Missourians from passing over into Kansas, and taking possession of the polls, as otherwise would have been attempted, and which, on previous occasions has been done, with what success the country well knows. That the President would infinitely prefer the adoption of the English proposition, and the endorsement of his Kansas policy, even though the latter was made only nominally a Slave State, to a defeat of his party in Missouri, is hardly susceptible of a doubt. That he might, therefore, be disposed to let the Missouri election go by default, and wink at a foray into Kansas, like his illustrious predecessor, seems natural, reasonable and highly probable. Every effort, fair, foul and seductive, will be made to induce the people of Kansas to fall in with the clever arrangement which the President and his coadjutors have dished up for them. It is already given out that a number of the Clerks in the Departments at Washington, are on their way to that territory—their pay, of course going on as usual—for the purpose, *ostensibly*, of taking the stump, to preach up the beauties of the English bill; but we fear *really* to distribute some of the [illegible] may possibly be lined.

To facilitate the work of "bamboozling" the people of Kansas into the acceptance of this proposition, the Lecompton papers have been, and are now busily engaged in defending the English bill upon the ground that the Crittenden substitute, for which Republicans and Anti Lecompton Democrats voted, also proposed to make grants of land to the people of Kansas. That is true. But, there is the widest difference imaginable between the two bills, which they studiously keep out of view. The Crittenden bill proposed to submit the Lecompton Constitution to a fair vote of the people. If they chose to accept that instrument as the fundamental law of the State, well and good; in that event they were to receive grants of lands, and to be admitted immediately by proclamation of the President. If, however, they repudiated that Constitution, provision was made for the immediate assembling of a Convention to frame one in accordance with their wishes. Mark, now, the difference. The English bill proposes to donate Millions of Acres, upon the express condition that the Lecompton Constitution is to be accepted. If rejected, the land grants are withheld, and the door is abruptly closed against her admission. If Lecompton is accepted, the question of population is to be ignored altogether; if rejected, the present population of Kansas must be more than *trebled* before she is allowed to present herself for admission. Is this fair—is it just? Does it not show, beyond cavil, that the English bill is different from that of Mr. Crittenden, as day is to night?

The simple bestowal of lands, in itself, is perhaps unobjectionable. In this instance it is not held out as a free will offering, but as a bribe, as an inducement for the commission of an unworthy act. This English bill virtually says to the people of Kansas—if you desire your State to become rich in lands and in money, you have but to stultify yourselves, and take to your bosoms this Lecompton Constitution which you hate and abhor, and which you have repudiated over and over again. If you will not accept this instrument as your law, not a Dollar nor an Acre shall you have—neither will you be permitted to present yourself for admission until you have a population which it will take you years to acquire. The fraud is so manifest, the discrimination in favor of the erection of a Slave State so glaring, and the proposition itself so unfair and infamous, that we can not persuade ourself that it will meet with any degree of allowance; but that at the proper time it will be disposed of as summarily as though it were a thing too vile for the touch of an honest man.

Partizan Recklessness.

Our neighbors of the Star publish in their editorial columns—evidently with their approval—an article headed "Black Republican Officials in Wisconsin," in which the impression is sought to be conveyed that the Governor, the State officers, the members of the Legislature, the Judges, Editors, &c., concerned in the stupendous bribery recently disclosed in Wisconsin, were all "Black Republicans." Why not state the case fairly, and in accordance with truth? Why distort facts—resort to deception—and seek to create a false impression? Why did not our neighbors state, as they could have done with truth, that the record proves that of the State officers and members of the Legislature, who were bribed, *Fifty-One* were Democrats, and *Twenty-Three* were Republicans? Why did they not also consult the record, and then inform their readers that these Democratic office-holders received $430,000, while the Republicans received but $175,000? We had hoped that our neighbors would not attempt to screen their party friends, by throwing the entire odium upon the Republicans. Such recklessness certainly will not meet with the approbation of the candid portion of their readers.

AN EXPLANATION.—A few weeks ago we alluded to a suit between the School Directors of Brighton tp, and those of Sharon, in relation to the tuition of a family residing in Brighton, but within a short distance of Sharon. The Directors first named take exception to several points contained in that article. We said that the family lived at a remote distance from a school house in Brighton tp." They allege, that, although it is 'remote' as compared with the distance to the Sharon School House, it is not 'too difficult of access, or at too great a distance,' as contemplated by the School Law. Our article implied that an arrangement had been partly entered into by the respective bodies, whereas the Brighton Directors contend that neither a partial nor a complete arrangement existed or was made; although the Sharon Board allege that one of their number, duly appointed for the purpose, conferred with a member of the other Board, and urged a speedy and amicable settlement of the matter in dispute.

Having penned the paragraph simply as an item of passing news, and with no disposition to misrepresent a single particular in the case, we trust further explanation will be unnecessary.

RE-ELECTION OF MR. HALE.—Hon. John P. Hale has again been re-elected to the Senate of the United States. He is perhaps the only remaining member of the Senate who has been honored with a third term. The compliment is as deserved, as it must be gratifying to himself and his numerous friends throughout the United [illegible] ality of disposition New England might be searched in vain for his equal. The friends of Freedom everywhere will rejoice that the Nation has been granted another lease of his experience and invaluable services.

LAND SLIDES.—The heavy rains of Friday and Saturday occasioned a number of extensive land slides on the lines of the two Railroads passing this place—by which the trains were thrown somewhat out of their regular arrangements.

OUT ON BAIL.—The two lads suspected of burning the store of Mr. McKenzie, in New Scottsville, were brought last week from Allegheny, and lodged in jail in this place, but a few days subsequently were released upon giving the requisite security.

RE-NOMINATION OF MR. MONTGOMERY.—At the Democratic primary elections in Washington county, on Saturday, last, Mr. Montgomery is reported to have received a majority of 2000 votes,—thus easily overcoming the majority against him in Greene and Fayette counties, and insuring his renomination.

DROWNED BOY.—Coroner Couch on Saturday last held an inquest on the body of a boy, 14 or 15 years of age, found in the Ohio river, near Baden. He is supposed to have been the lad Hineman, who was drowned at Manchester a few days previously.

ERIE CONFERENCE.—The Erie Conference of the M. E. Church, assembles in Meadville to-morrow.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.—Our Republican friends of Lawrence County, hold their primary meetings on Saturday next, and their Convention on the Monday following.

☞ EDGAR COWAN, Esq., of Greensburg, has been nominated for Congress, by the Republicans of Westmoreland, as the successor of Mr. Covode.

☞ An Adjourned Court will be held in this place on the 1st of July.

BEE HIVES.—Messrs. Coale & Walton, of New Brighton, have on hand and for sale Week's Patent Bee-hives, which they propose selling low for cash.

☞ The County Treasurer on Monday adjourned a portion of his sales until Saturday next, at 10 A. M.

MR. EDITOR:—My name having been announced in your paper as a candidate for the State Legislature, and not being disposed to canvass the County in order to secure the nomination for that, or any other office, I do hereby most respectfully decline being a Candidate.

Thanks to my friends for the intended favor. SAM'L HAMILTON.

Darlington, June 1858.

PROCEEDINGS OF COURT.

The following suits were disposed of last week:

CIVIL LIST.

James Little vs. David Alexander. Summons case. Verdict for plaintiff for $143,85.

James Dillon vs. O. & Pa. R. R. Co.—Summons case in assumpset. Verdict for plaintiff for $669,95.

Michael Kelly vs. P. Ft W. & C. R. R. Co. Continued—and defendant to pay the cost of term.

CRIMINAL LIST.

Commonwealth vs. Hugh Shields. Indictment—Assault and Battery. Not guilty on first count, but guilty in manner and form as indicted on second.

Com. vs. John McCarter. Indictment—Malicious mischief. Ignoramus, and the prosecutor, Samuel Warren, to pay costs.

Com. vs. Wm. P. Wilson. Indictment, Assault and Battery. True bill: A *nolle prosqui* entered on payment of costs by defendant.

Com vs Benjamin Fullman and Joseph Seibert. Indictment—larceny. Not guilty.

Com. vs. John Shiveley. Indictment—selling unwholesome beef. Verdict, Not Guilty, but that the defendant pay costs.

Com. vs. Samuel Dean and Hugh Downey. Indictment—nuisance. Verdict, not guilty, and the prosecutor, Samuel Chaney, pay the costs.

Com. vs. Francis L. Johnston. Indictment—keeping tippling house. Not guilty, but defendant to pay costs.

Com. vs John Rupert. Indictment—keeping tippling house. Plead guilty.

Com. vs. Geo. Boswell. Indictment—keeping tippling house. Plead guilty.

Com. vs Washington Gordon. Indictment—assault and battery. Guilty, and sentenced to pay costs, and enter into recognizance of $100 to keep the peace for six months.

Com. vs. Edward Farrow, (a young lad) Indictment—passing counterfeit money.—Guilty. Sent to the House of Refuge.

Com. vs. Andrew Sweany. Indictment, furnishing liquor to persons of intemperate habits. 'Ignoramus,' and prosecutor, Josiah Wynn, to pay costs.

LICENSES GRANTED.

Inns or Taverns.

George Frank, Phillipsburgh.
Edward M'Ginnis, Frankfort Springs.
Andrew Swaney, Shippingport.
Cicero Turner, Borough.
Lewis Rowe, Darlington.
Joseph Darling, New Brighton.
Jesse Smith, Smith's Ferry.
R. L. Baker, Economy.
Sampson Kerr, Borough.
Andrew J. Cook, Darlington.
John H. Camp, Rochester Bor.
Samuel R. Dunlap, Bridgewater Bor.
Robert Fleming, New Brighton.
Michael Ilt, New Sewickly.
Eli Mecklem, New Sewickly.

[illegible] *one quart with other goods, wares and merchandize.*

George C Speyerer, Rochester Bor.
John B. Johnston, *Big* Beaver Tp.
William Breitenstein, Economy Tp.
George Rauscher, New Sewickly Tp.
Francis Le Goullon, Phillipsburg.
Gabriel Miller, Hanover tp.

The petition of Jacob Ross was refused; that of Clark Useelton held over; and that of Cross & Gardner, withdrawn.

Heavy Rains.

CLEVELAND, June 11.—At Lafayette, Indiana, it rained almost incessantly for several days. The Wabash river rose rapidly and the inhabitants along the river bottoms were obliged to escape by boats. The Toledo and Wabash Western Railroad Bridge across Wea Creek was swept away. Two more breaks occurred and five culverts on the same road are gone. On the New Albany and Salem Road two bridges are also gone. Other serious breaks have occurred on the Wabash and Erie Canal feeder of this level; four miles East, the lock, dam, and 500 feet of embankment are gone. There are severe breaks between here and there, besides several large breaks along the Canal. It will be impossible to use the Canal this summer. The bridge and several culverts on the Lafayette and Indianapolis road are gone. The Wabash is still rising. No trains or mails can leave for several days. Whole farms are under water. Much grain stored in barns will be totally lost.

☞ The Hon F. P. Stanton, having been invited to address his fellow-citizens at Memphis, Tenn, on Kanses matters, has written a letter in reply, severely reviewing the course of Buchanan and his administration; and closing with these significant words:

"I sincerely hope and without some further fatal error on the part of those in authority, I believe the agitation will be confined to the political arena, and will have no effect more serious than the overthrow of a faithless administration, which has betrayed the right of the people, committed a high crime against liberty, and misled a large portion of the Democratic party into a ruinous and suicidal error."

Effects of the Flood.

St. Louis, June 14.—Dispatches from Cairo state that on Saturday afternoon a crevasse opened on the Mississippi side of the town, through which the water poured at a fearful rate, filling up the whole space between the levees, and is now ruining an embankment on the Ohio side about 1000 feet. The Illinois Central Railway was washed away. The south wing of the new hotel fell in on Sunday, and the balance was expected to fall during the night. Nearly all the houses are tumbling down, drifting away or sinking. Scarcely a building in the city is expected to withstand the flood. The water is two and a half feet deep in the second floor of the Taylor House, and is still rising rapidly. Mound City is also in danger of being overflown.

The water at this point still continues to rise, and all the upper streams are pouring out floods.

The Killing of Jenkins of Lawrence, by Gen. Lane.

The fact that Gains Jenkins, of Lawrence, was killed by James H. Lane on Friday last has already been reported by the telegraph. The particulars of the horrible affair, as we learn from a gentleman who left the Territory on Saturday morning, are as follows:

There was a dispute between Lane and Jenkins concerning a valuable land claim, lying in close proximity to Lawrence. This dispute engendered a cordial hatred, which extended to the private relations of the parties. Some weeks ago, Lane's family arrived in Kansas, and Lane took them upon the contested claim, without having a legal title to the same—the suit concerning the title being still before the proper tribunal. This action on the part of Lane excited Jenkins, but nothing passed between them till Friday, the 4th inst. On this day Jenkins informed Lane that he intended drawing some water from the well, on the claim. Lane told him to refrain, but Jenkins paid no attention to the caution and made his appearance near the claim, during the day. He was provided with a gun and an axe, and was accompanied by three companions. As he approached he laid down his gun, and took up the axe to knock the chain from the lock by which it was fastened. As he stepped forward Lane appeared in front of the house armed with a loaded shot gun. Jenkins gave a look of defiance at his enemy, and in the next moment fell to the earth—a corpse; having received an immense charge of buckshot in his breast.

As Jenkins fell, one of his friends fired three times at Gen. Lane, one ball missing him, the other grazing his forehead, and the third burying itself in the calf of his leg, bringing him to the ground. It was a harrowing spectacle. The body of Mr. Jenkins was soon removed and Lane taken into custody. Mrs. Jenkins was nearly crazed at the fearful intelligence of the death of her husband. She is lying in a dangerous condition. Jenkins bore an excellent character, and his loss will be deeply regretted.

It is proper to state that General Lane claims that he was fully justified in shooting down his Adjutant General—for, strange as it may seem, such Jenkins was—and asserts that he can establish his justification before the Courts of his country.

The feeling against Lane was general throughout the Territory.

Last reports indicate that there was some talk of lynching Lane, but it is hardly probable that this will be done. Lane is at present in close custody, and his trial will come off at an early day.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

The Paraguay Difficulty

From the Albany Evening Journal.

Every body knows we have a difficulty with Paraguay. But very few know what it is or what is the cause of it. The history of the case from the documents recently published appears to be this.

Twelve years ago the Paraguayan Government issued a decree encouraging and inviting foreigners to settle there and engage in trade—by offering them lands, monopolies &c. This was done for the purpose of developing the resources and increasing the commerce of the country. "The Yankees" are always on the look out for such openings, and the invitation was responded to by the formation of an Emigrant Company in Rhode Island. The legislature incorporated it with a capital of $500,000. The Company bought and took to Paraguay steam engines, vessels, saw-mills, cotton gins, planing machines, sugar-mills, brick-machines, rice mills, agricultural implements, &c, &c, enough for a large colony. A large number of mechanics farmers and others embarked in the enterprise, and the Colony was formally planted in 1853. The Government received them, bestowed the promised privileges upon them, and encouraged them to enter upon a large business.

Paraguay is one of the finest timbered countries in the world, and has some of the finest tobacco land in America. The Company soon found that their saw mill (the first ever built south of the Amazon and east of the Andes) was a most lucrative, property, and their cigar factory was about equally profitable. It happened that President Lopez found it out also.

Though nominally a Republic, Paraguay is in fact a despotism, and the President is an absolute Dictator. With him, to covet the property and thriving business of "los Yankees" was as natural as to seize it was practicable. He fulminated three decrees revoking their title to their lands, repudiating his contracts with them, and confiscating their privileges for his own benefit. He seized their mills, vessels and machinery, and would not even let them leave the country alive, unless they would formally relinquish everything to him. It happened that an American man-of war, the Water Witch, Com. Page, came along just then, took the Americans on board in defiance of the President and brought them home. Lopez, in reply, declares that the Water Witch committed a "scandalous hostility" in taking them off, and sets up in justification of his conduct, the plea that they had practised fraud in obtaining their lands. A little prompt and firm action on the part of our government would bring President Lopez to terms quite easy.

FIVE CHILDREN AT ONE BIRTH.—One the morning of Monday last, a woman named Elspet Gordon, residing in Rothes, gave birth to three male and two female children. The three boys were born alive, and lived till the following morning, but the two girls were still-born. The births were premature, being in the sixth month; but what is very extraordinary, all were full grown for the period of gestation; nor is this the most surprising circumstance in the case—one of the boys having actually two front teeth when he came into the world. Dr. Dawson, of Rothes, attended the woman, who, we are happy to say, is doing remarkably well.—*Elgin Courant, Scotland.*

☞ The special Washington correspondent of the *Press* writes: J. Glancy Jones and William Bigler have a regiment of clerks engaged at the committee rooms franking the most offensive Lecompton documents into Pennsylvania. This is the measure of justice extended to the Democrats of our State, and shows that Lecompton is certainly to be an issue next October, if not by your act, by the act of the two illustrious statesmen who now control the destinies of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania.

Miss Bowlegs and her Intended.

An item of gossip has lately being going the rounds of the press, to the effect that Billy Bowlegs' daughter is soon to be married to a young New Yorker, whom she met during her recent visit at New Orleans. The gentleman alluded to is no less a person than the New Orleans correspondent of "Harper's Weekly."

It appears from the gentleman's own statement that he has been busily engaged in obtaining the history of the Seminole chief, together with photographic likenesses of sundry members of his family, and sketches of their adventures in the Crescent City, for publication in "Harper"—all of which he successfully accomplished. Of course his intercourse with the Bowlegs family was necessarily somewhat intimate. He says:

"My object was attained; but, in the meanwhile, my zealous devotion to His Majesty of the Everglades had exposed me to no little misapprehension on the part of my friends. Billy, as I have said, is no beggarly German prince, without money to support his hereditary dignity. He has moreover a marriageable daughter, whom, it was currently reported, he was anxious to bestow upon some 'white brother,' with a comfortable dowry of ten thousand dollars in hard cash, besides 'expectations' for the future. It was reported that I was to be the hapy man. I was overwhelmed with congratulations, pronounced a lucky fellow, and forced to stand cocktails and juleps without number. It is true that King Billy did me the honor to propose an alliance between myself and his eldest daughter. 'Betsey,' he said, 'good squaw—never married—you have her—come with me—I make you great chief'—next after me.' I was forced to decline this flattering offer for private reasons, which I am not at liberty to explain at present. Suffice it to say that they were perfectly satisfactory to His Majesty, who was graciously pleased to present me, in token of his perfect consideration, with his own royal autograph, a fac-simile of which I send you."

☞Another Fort Snelling scheme has just been nipped in the bud. I learn, from *reliable authority* that a distinguished "General" in the army, whose chivalrous exploits have not been very creditable to him of late, was empowered by the War Department before leaving this city for Fort Leavenworth, to sell a large portion of that beautiful and valuable reservation. Information, of the fact was obtained by certain gentlemen, who also learned that the "General," alias Land Agent, was authorized to sell a number of acres for the stipulated price of *thirty dollars per acre!*

This additional intelligence surprised them and they determined to test the matter by an application to the aforesaid General with an offer to increase the price. Accordingly they visited him at the Fort; and ascertained that he was authorized to sell the land for thirty dollars, but to a *specified party in Cincinnati!* The land was not open to the highest bidder!

Upon learning this, the gentleman applying informed the General that they considered this a very extraordinary way of disposing of the public domain; that they were willing to become purchasers of the property, if it was for sale, and should demand the right to do so, and gave notice to the General that they were ready to pay *one hundred dollars per acre* for all the land on the reservation that might be for sale with such provision as might attach to sale for thirty dollars per acre to the Cincinnati parties. This prompt action, I believe, has caused a suspension of the sale for a while.—*N. Y. Post.*

Drs. Fitch and Sykes.

The reputation which these gentlemen have established in Pittsburg and the country round about, for their successful treatment of lung and kindred diseases, continues to bring to their rooms such a constant stream of patients, that the large number now under their care, with the certainty, judging from past success, of a continued increase of applicants, have constituted such a perfect chain of cases, with the daily addition of new links, that they find it difficult to break it, and hence, they have resolved to establish a permanent office in Pittsburgh, where the one or the other may at all times be consulted.

"By their works ye shall know them."—Witness, then, what they have done.—Dr. Fitch made a professional visit to Pittsburgh several years ago, since which time he has continued his visits, periodically, alternating between Pittsburgh, Buffalo and Chicago, until such was the increase of his practice, he was compelled to take a partner in the person of Dr. Sykes, not only a regular educated and skillful physician, but thoroughly versed, by study, practice and experience, in this particular branch of medical science, and now, such has been the recent augmentation of their business, they establish a permanent office, virtually in the midst of a community of former patients, and who, as well as their friends, would long since have condemned them, closed their doors, and cut off their patronage, had they not succeeded in what they professed to accomplish.—*Brownsville Clipper.*

TORNADOES AT THE WEST.—Our exchanges are burdened with accounts of storms of rain and wind. Particularly in Illinois have these storms been disastrous. In Hennepin hardly a person escaped damage to his property by the storm of Sunday, May 30th. In Peru a large beer brewery was demolished, the roof to a steam flour mill blown off, the roof to the Catholic church blown off, and many buildings blown from their foundations. At Wyoming the steeple of the Methodist church was blown off, and a house blown down, burrying the family but not killing them. The house of Rev. Philander Chase was blown five rods from its foundation, carrying two persons in it, who were badly bruised.

A NEW CUT-OFF.—The Mississippi has broken the levee at American Bend, destroying the plantation of a Mr. Johnson, on the Arkansas side. The gap thus created, was, at the latest accounts, about three hundred yards wide and thirty feet deep, and was constantly growing both wider and deeper. The new channel thus created will, perhaps, become permanent, in which case the cut-off will save twelve miles of travel.

In the new county of Clay, in the State of Virginia, it is said, there is but one man who is not running for office.

THE NEXT NATIONAL HORSE SHOW.—At Springfield, Mass., on the 14th and 17th of September, they are going to have another "big horse show," for which they offer a long list of prizes, among which is a banner worth one hundred dollars, for the use of the State Agricultural Society, to that State, other than Massachusetts, that sends the largest number of horses to the show. The prizes range from ten to two hundred dollars; the largest being for a very sensible object—"stallions for general use."

CRIME IN NEW ORLEANS.—A single issue of a New Orleans paper contains accounts of a man murdered by a fellow-prisoner in a lock-up; the murder of an old man from Ireland; four men sentenced for two murder at one session of the city court; one man sentenced for maliciously biting off his wife's nose; one for cruelly whipping a boy; three men committed for firing shots at an officer, and other flagrant offences; one for brick-batting his sister-in-law, and a number of others for minor offences.

LAWRENCE CO.—The store of John Bowers in Newcastle was broken into, on Sunday night, and about a hundred dollars worth of clothing taken therefrom.....The big calf raised by Thomas Campbell, was sold on the 5th inst., to Mr. Hiesley, who lives near Pulaski, for $60. It was fifteen weeks old, and weighed 390 lbs.

Heavy Sentence.

PETERSBURGH, Va., June 10.—Mr Bayliss, charged with negro kidnapping, was tried in the Circuit Court to-day, and convicted. Judge Nash sentenced him to the penitentiary for forty years, eight on each indictment. He was defended by able counsel. Mr. Simpkins, on the same charge, will be tried to morrow.

DIED—On the 13th inst., in this place, Mrs. MARY THORNILEY, consort of the late Thos. Thornile, and eldest daughter of James Allison, Esq., deceased.

MARRIED—On Thursday the 10th inst., by the Rev. George Scott Mr. JAMES ELLIOT, of California, to Miss MARY JANE MOORE, of Fairview, Hancock County Va.

STATE CONVENTION.

The United American, Republican, and People's Committee of Superintendence for the City of Philadelphia, earnestly desirous to extend and perpetuate that union of the elements of opposition to the National Administration, which in this City has lately resulted in such brilliant success, do hereby respectfully suggest, and recommend to the State Committees representing those several elements of opposition, that they call upon the Citizens of Pennsylvania, who are opposed to the present Administration; especially to its despotic and fraudulent Lecompton policy, and its wilful neglect of the just claims of Domestic industry; and who are in favor of the Sovereignty of the People over their own local concerns; of American institutions as against the policy and intrigues of foreign Governments; and of adequate protection to our home labor, to assemble in their respective Senatorial and Representative Districts to choose delegates to a State Convention, to meet at Harrisburg, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at 2 o'clock P. M., of Wednesday the 14th day of July, 1858, to nominate Candidates for Judge of the Supreme Court and Canal Commissioner.

LEONARD R. FLETCHER, President.
J. R. FLANIGEN, GEO. A. COFFEY, W. J. P. WHITE, } Vice Presidents.
M. V. B. SUMMERS, J. K. LYNDALL, } Secretaries.

Philadelphia, May 30, 1858.

In view of the above recommendation, and its general acceptance, I hereby withdraw the call for a State Convention, issued by me, for the 8th of July next, and earnestly request the American Republicans of the State to accept it, and participate in the election of Delegates to said Convention. By order of the State Committee.

LEM'L TODD, Ch'n A. R. S. Com
Attest—EDWARD M'PHERSON, Sec.

To the Americans of Pennsylvania:

The above recommendation having been submitted to me for my approval, after consultation with the majority of the American State Committee, and a large number of the prominent Americans of the State, I cheerfully adopt it as our call for a State Convention, and urge the members of the American Party throughout the State to participate in the election of Delegates.

H. BUCHER SWOOPE,
Ch'n American State Committee.

CLEARFIELD, May 29, 1858.

Inasmuch as the above recommendation and calls point out the plain road to practical, decisive, and enduring victory over the present National Administration and its tyrannical and sectional policy, I therefore request the Republicans of Pennsylvania to unite in the election of delegates to the above Convention.

WM. B. THOMAS,
Ch'n Republican State Committee.

Philadelphia, June 1, 1858.

Beaver Prices Current.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY BY WILSON & HENRY.]

FLOUR—$ hundred weight,.....2.25
WHEAT—$ bushel,.....70
CORN—$ bushel,.....40
RYE—$ bushel,.....40
OATS—$ bushel,.....25
POTATOES—Neshannocks, 37; Reds,.....30
BUTTER—$ lb.....10
EGGS—$ dozen,.....8
BACON—Shoulders, 8; Sides, 9; Hams, 10

Prices of Flour and Grain.

The following statement (from the Philadelphia North American,) will show the prices of Flour and Grain, at the several places named, at the latest dates—

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
Philadelphia,	$4 25	100	72	38
New York,	4 25	110	74	40
Boston,	4 75	120	70	45
Baltimore,	4 25	100	68	35
Richmond,	4 50	100	58	36
Georgetown,	4 50	105	58	30
Alexandria,	4 50	105	58	30
Buffalo,	4 00	100	55	30
Cleveland,	3 50	90	48	30
Cincinnati,	3 50	90	40	30
Louisville,	3 50	90	40	30
New Orleans,	4 25	95	40	30
Pittsburgh,	3 75	95	40	38
Rochester,	4 00	90	40	40
Albany,	4 25	100	40	40

COUNTY CONVENTION

THE Republicans of Beaver county, and all others opposed to the policy of the National Administration, are requested to meet on

SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1858.

at 7 o'clock, P. M. in the boroughs, and from 4 to 7, in the country districts, to nominate Delegates from Each Election District, to meet on the MONDAY following, (the 28th of June) at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Court House, in Beaver, to nominate candidates for the several offices, to be supported at the ensuing October election. The County Committee at a recent meeting fixed the following as the delegate representation for the present year; the several districts are therefore requested to send delegates in accordance therewith:

Borough,	4	Big Beaver,	3
Brighton,	3	Chippewa,	3
Darlington,	4	Economy,	3
Fallston,	2	Frankfort,	3
Franklin,	2	Freedom, bor.	2
Freedom District,	2	Greene,	4
Hopewell,	3	Independence,	3
Industry,	3	Moon,	3
McGuire's,	3	Marion,	2
New Brighton,	4	New Sewickly,	3
North Sewickly,	3	Ohio,	3
Patterson,	2	Phillipsburg,	2
Paulski,	2	Raccoon,	3
Rochester, bor.	4	Rochester Dist.	2
South Beaver,	4		

JAS. DARRAGH, Ch'n Ex. Com.

May 10, 1858.

Announcements

☞We are requested to announce the names of the following persons, for the several offices, subject to the decision of the County Convention, to be held on the 28th June.

Congress.

Hon. WILLIAM STEWART, Mercer.
ANTHONY HENDERSON, Lawrence.

Assembly.

JACOB J. NOSS, Moon,
JOSEPH H. WILSON, Borough,
THOMAS M. TAYLOR, Rochester,
JOHN CUTHBERTSON, New Brighton.
JAMES DARRAGH, Sharon.
JOHN H. BEIGHLEY, Economy Tp.
ALEX. R. THOMSON, Independence.

Commissioner.

WILLIAM SHRODES, Moon.
JOHN EWING, Greene.
JOHN MITCHELL, Greene.
JAMES SMITH, Raccoon.
ARTHUR SHIELDS, Independence.
JAMES M'CALLISTER, Hopewell.
J. P. McKENZIE, "

Auditor.

ANDREW McDONALD, Hopewell.
JAMES MORRISON, Frankfort.
JAMES BURNS, Darlington tp.

Poor House Director.

HENRY GOEHRING, New Sewickly.
JOHN HESSEN, New Sewickly.

Trustees of Academy.

DAVID CRICHLOW, New Brighton,
JOHN B. YOUNG, Beaver.
Dr. DAVID S. MARQUIS, Freedom.
DAVID RAMSEY, Beaver.
Dr. A. T. SHALLENBERGER, Roch'str.
JOHN STILES, Rochester.

☞Candidates will bear in mind, that an announcement, to insure insertion, must be accompanied by ONE DOLLAR.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞Brontlinger's Fluid Extract of Sarsaparella and Dandelion, the safest and only cure for Scrofula, Blotches on the skin, Enlargment of the Joints, and all cutaneous diseases. For sale by Dr. O. Cunningham, Beaver; E. Booking, Wheeling, Va., Gen'l Agent.

"A THING OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOR EVER."—An ornamental article of household furniture, if also useful, gives double pleasure. This is especially the case with GROVER & BAKER'S Sewing Machine, which is a beautiful parlor ornament, and is a gentle and industrious seamstress, that will do more work in a given time than a dozen pairs of hands, and will do it better, too. It sews a seam that will not rip; sews it stronger than by hand; is easily managed and kept in order, and what is more important, gives leisure for the cultivation of health by out-door exercise.

Offices of exhibition and sale 495 Broadway, New York, 18 Summer street, Boston; and 730 Chester street, Philadelphia.

Beaver Academy & Female Seminary.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION will take place in the Court House, on the afternoon of June 28, and forenoon of the 29th. Exercises to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the 28th; and 9 o'clock, A. M., on the 29th. Parents and friends and the public generally are cordially invited to attend.

The Semi-Annual Exhibition of the Academy will take place in the Court House on Tuesday evening, June 29th. Exercises to commence promptly at 7 o'clock.

The Semi-Annual Exhibition of the Seminary will take place in the Court House also on Wednesday evening June 30th, at 7 o'clock.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of Horace M'Merrin, deceased, late of California, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber, properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN M'MERTRIE, Adm'r.

march 31, 1858.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of Samuel Cullough, dec'd, late of Borough tp, Beaver co. are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them to the subscriber, in said township, properly authenticated for settlement. HUGH ANDERSON,

Jan. 6, 1858. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of James Whitehill, dec'd late of Hanover township, Beaver county, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, will present them to the subscriber, in Greene township, properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN EWING,

Mar. 8, '58. Administrator

MRS. M. BLAKE,

Fashionable Milliner and Dress Maker.

Bridge street, Bridgewater, Pa.

KEEPS constantly on hand an assortment of the latest style of BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, &c., to which she would invite the attention of the ladies. Bonnets made to order.

June 16, 1858.

Notice to Painters.

SEALED proposals will be received by the County Commissioners, at their office, up to the 7th of July next, for painting the wood work of the Court House, inside and out; and the iron roof of the west wing; also, painting and penciling Court House and offices.

A. B. MOORE, Clerk.

Commissioner's Office, Beaver, June 16, 1858. [Star copy]

FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale a tract of NINETY ACRES of Land, situate in Brighton township, Beaver county, bounded on the south by Chas. Bevington, north by Widow Anderson, and west by Barclay's heirs. Fifty acres improved and under fence, cabin dwelling house, about 50 bearing fruit trees, several springs of water, and convenient to Railroad, mills, Schools, &c. Enquire of

BENJ. TODD, Agent.

Industry tp., June 16, '58.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

WHEREAS letters testamentary on the estate of James McHenry, dec'd, late of Independence tp., Beaver county, have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement to the subscribers.

ARMOUR SHIELDS, Independence,
JAMES WALLACE, Hopewell,

June 16, 1858. Executors.

PERMANENT OFFICE.

Complying with the urgent request of hundreds of their patients,

Drs. C. M. Fitch & J. W. Sykes,

Have concluded to remain permanently, and may be consulted at their Office,

No. 191 Penn Street,

OPPOSITE ST. CLAIR HOTEL, PITTSBURG, PA

Where they may be consulted daily, (Sunday excepted,) for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, and ALL OTHER CHRONIC AFFECTIONS connected with, or predisposing to PULMONARY DISEASE, including Catarrh, Heart Disease, Affections of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Gastrites, Female complaints, &c.

DRS. FITCH & SYKES would state that their treatment of Consumption is based upon the fact that the disease exists in the blood and system at large, both before and during its development in the lungs; and they therefore employ Mechanical, Hygienic and Medical remedies to purify the blood and strengthen the system. With these, they use MEDICINAL INHALATIONS, which they value highly but only as palliatives, which used alone have no Curative effects, and Invalids are earnestly cautioned against wasting the precious time of curability on any treatment based upon the plausible, but false idea that the seat of the disease can be reached in a direct manner by Inhalation, for as before stated, the seat of the disease is in the blood, and its effects only in the lungs.

☞No charge for consultation.

A list of questions will be sent to those wishing to consult us by letter. Address

DRS. C. M. FITCH & J. W. SYKES,
May 31, 1858. 191 Penn st. Pitts. Pa.

NOTICE!

NOTICE is hereby given that an Election will be held at the office in the buildings of the Rochester Manufacturing Company, in the borough of Rochester, Beaver county, Pa., between the hours of 2 and 6 o'clock, P. M., on Monday the 5th day of July next, for the purpose of choosing Eleven Directors to serve for the ensuing year. T. J. POWER, Sec.

Rochester, may 27, 1858. [Star copy]

Appointments.

DR. JACKSON
INDIAN PHYSICIAN.

(Late of St. Louis) of Erie, Pa.,

May be consulted as follows—free of charge:

PITTSBURGH, Pa., St. Charles Hotel, Thursday June 24.

NEW BRIGHTON, Huron House, Friday, June 25.

NEW CASTLE, Leslie House, June 26 and 27.

Indian Botanic Remedies.

IN THE Treatment of diseases of the Lungs and Chest, Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Heart, Nerves, Skin, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas or any or all diseases arising from impure blood, Female Weakness, and Female diseases of all kinds; also all forms of Chronic or long standing diseases, have given Dr. Jackson a *World-wide reputation.*

REGULAR VISITS.—Dr. Jackson will make regular visits to a large number of the principal towns in Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York. Patients can thus have the privilege of consulting regularly, once in from one to three months, a matter in very many cases indispensable in performing a cure. It is difficult for any Physician to prescribe a course of medicine to effect a permanent and lasting cure by seeing his patient but once.

Invalids should mark well the time and call early as possible. The time is limited and the appointments will be punctually kept. If sick with any Chronic disease, do not delay, as time only tends to render a cure more protracted and difficult. Dr. Jackson will make examinations of the Lungs and Chest, by the use of the Stethescope, free of charge.

Dr. Jackson, will not prescribe without prospect of benefitting his patient. No false promises will be made, or expense incurred, without corresponding prospect of recovery.

Dr. Jackson does not tear down to build up, and uses no mineral poisons in any case.

Dr. Jackson procures his medicines from the wilderness of the far west—analyses and compounds them himself.

Dr. Jackson wishes it distinctly understood that he regards Consumption as a curable disease, and is willing that his claims to public confidence may be canvassed by the success attending his treatment.

Dr. Jackson, although paying special attention to Lung, Throat, Heart and Female disease, also invites to consultations in all Chronic diseases incident to the human system. Seeing many thousand cases every year, he is well prepared to give an opinion as to the curability of any case.

☞No Charge for Consultation!☜

P. S.—Dr. Jackson would say to all persons wishing to consult him by letter, they should direct to him at Erie, Pa., giving him a full statement of their case, and if they design to have medicine sent them by Express or otherwise that by enclosing a reasonable fee, Medicines, with full instruction for their use, and advice, will be promptly forwarded. Dr. J. has in the past year treated a large number successfully; none of whom he has seen face to face—but when convenient he would advise all to consult him personally. A. C. JACKSON,

May 26th, '58. Indian Botanic Physician.

Beaver Female Seminary.

THE Summer Session of this Institution opened on the first Wednesday of May, and will continue five months.

It is the intention of the Board of Trustees to extend the course of instruction in the Seminary, so as to embrace not only the branches usually taught in similar institutions, but also as full and thorough a course of instruction in ANCIENT and MODERN LITERATURE, Mathematics and Natural Science, as is to be found in any collegiate institution in the State.

TERMS—Regular Course.

Board, room rent, &c., per session,	$50,00
Tuition, Preparatory Class,	6,00
Middle,	8,00
Junior,	10,00
Senior,	12,00
EXTRA BRANCHES.	
Music on Piano, with use of instrum't	20,00
Drawing,	5,00
Vocal music,	2,00
Oil painting,	14,00

For further particulars apply to

SAM'L DAVENPORT, Pres't.

Beaver, may 25.

Notice to Painters.

SEALED proposals will be received by the County Commissioners, at their office, up to the 7th of July next, for painting the wood work of the Court House, inside and out; and the iron roof of the west wing; also, painting and penciling Court House and offices.

A. B. MOORE, Clerk.

Commissioner's Office, Beaver, June 16, 1858. [Star copy]

FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale a tract of NINETY ACRES of Land, situate in Brighton township, Beaver county, bounded on the south by Chas. Bevington, north by Widow Anderson, and west by Barclay's heirs. Fifty acres improved and under fence, cabin dwelling house, about 50 bearing fruit trees, several springs of water, and convenient to Railroad, mills, Schools, &c. Enquire of

BENJ. TODD, Agent.

Industry tp., June 16, '58.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

WHEREAS letters testamentary on the estate of James McHenry, dec'd, late of Independence tp., Beaver county, have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement to the subscribers.

ARMOUR SHIELDS, Independence,
JAMES WALLACE, Hopewell,

June 16, 1858. Executors.

PERMANENT OFFICE.

Complying with the urgent request of hundreds of their patients,

Drs. C. M. Fitch & J. W. Sykes,

Have concluded to remain permanently, and may be consulted at their Office,

No. 191 Penn Street,

OPPOSITE ST. CLAIR HOTEL, PITTSBURG, PA

Where they may be consulted daily, (Sunday excepted,) for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, and ALL OTHER CHRONIC AFFECTIONS connected with, or predisposing to PULMONARY DISEASE, including Catarrh, Heart Disease, Affections of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Gastrites, Female complaints, &c.

DRS. FITCH & SYKES would state that their treatment of Consumption is based upon the fact that the disease exists in the blood and system at large, both before and during its development in the lungs; and they therefore employ Mechanical, Hygienic and Medical remedies to purify the blood and strengthen the system. With these, they use MEDICINAL INHALATIONS, which they value highly but only as palliatives, which used alone have no Curative effects, and Invalids are earnestly cautioned against wasting the precious time of curability on any treatment based upon the plausible, but false idea that the seat of the disease can be reached in a direct manner by Inhalation, for as before stated, the seat of the disease is in the blood, and its effects only in the lungs.

☞No charge for consultation.

A list of questions will be sent to those wishing to consult us by letter. Address

DRS. C. M. FITCH & J. W. SYKES,
May 31, 1858. 191 Penn st. Pitts. Pa.

NOTICE!

NOTICE is hereby given that an Election will be held at the office in the buildings of the Rochester Manufacturing Company, in the borough of Rochester, Beaver county, Pa., between the hours of 2 and 6 o'clock, P. M., on Monday the 5th day of July next, for the purpose of choosing Eleven Directors to serve for the ensuing year. T. J. POWER, Sec.

Rochester, may 27, 1858. [Star copy]

Appointments.

DR. JACKSON
INDIAN PHYSICIAN.

(Late of St. Louis) of Erie, Pa.,

May be consulted as follows—free of charge:

PITTSBURGH, Pa., St. Charles Hotel, Thursday June 24.

NEW BRIGHTON, Huron House, Friday, June 25.

NEW CASTLE, Leslie House, June 26 and 27.

Indian Botanic Remedies.

IN THE Treatment of diseases of the Lungs and Chest, Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Heart, Nerves, Skin, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas or any or all diseases arising from impure blood, Female Weakness, and Female diseases of all kinds; also all forms of Chronic or long standing diseases, have given Dr. Jackson a *World-wide reputation.*

REGULAR VISITS.—Dr. Jackson will make regular visits to a large number of the principal towns in Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York. Patients can thus have the privilege of consulting regularly, once in from one to three months, a matter in very many cases indispensable in performing a cure. It is difficult for any Physician to prescribe a course of medicine to effect a permanent and lasting cure by seeing his patient but once.

Invalids should mark well the time and call early as possible. The time is limited and the appointments will be punctually kept. If sick with any Chronic disease, do not delay, as time only tends to render a cure more protracted and difficult. Dr. Jackson will make examinations of the Lungs and Chest, by the use of the Stethescope, free of charge.

Dr. Jackson, will not prescribe without prospect of benefitting his patient. No false promises will be made, or expense incurred, without corresponding prospect of recovery.

Dr. Jackson does not tear down to build up, and uses no mineral poisons in any case.

Dr. Jackson procures his medicines from the wilderness of the far west—analyses and compounds them himself.

Dr. Jackson wishes it distinctly understood that he regards Consumption as a curable disease, and is willing that his claims to public confidence may be canvassed by the success attending his treatment.

Dr. Jackson, although paying special attention to Lung, Throat, Heart and Female disease, also invites to consultations in all Chronic diseases incident to the human system. Seeing many thousand cases every year, he is well prepared to give an opinion as to the curability of any case.

☞No Charge for Consultation!☜

P. S.—Dr. Jackson would say to all persons wishing to consult him by letter, they should direct to him at Erie, Pa., giving him a full statement of their case, and if they design to have medicine sent them by Express or otherwise that by enclosing a reasonable fee, Medicines, with full instruction for their use, and advice, will be promptly forwarded. Dr. J. has in the past year treated a large number successfully; none of whom he has seen face to face—but when convenient he would advise all to consult him personally. A. C. JACKSON,

May 26th, '58. Indian Botanic Physician.

Beaver Female Seminary.

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Middle,	8,00
Junior,	10,00
Senior,	12,00
EXTRA BRANCHES.	
Music on Piano, with use of instrum't	20,00
Drawing,	5,00
Vocal music,	2,00
Oil painting,	14,00

For further particulars apply to

SAM'L DAVENPORT, Pres't.

Beaver, may 25.

CIRCULAR.

On the first day of July, 1857, B. A. Fahnestock, and George W. Fahnestock, of Philadelphia, Pa., A. B. Hull, of New-York, and J. L. Schwartz, of Pittsburgh, re-associated themselves for a further term of business, under the style and firm, as heretofore, of

B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.,
B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.,
B. A. FAHNESTOCK, HULL & Co., New-York City.

In each of which three cities we continue our Wholesale Drug Business in all its branches.

Particular attention will be given to the importation of proprietary articles from abroad; and a full stock of well-established popular remedies will be kept constantly for sale. Orders for our B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S well-known **Vermifuge** (of which we are the **SOLE PROPRIETORS** and **EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURERS**) should be addressed to either of the above-named establishments.

We continue the manufacture of White Lead, Red Lead, and Litharge, at Pittsburgh.

SAMUEL R. JOHNSTON, JR.....WILLIAM G. JOHNSTON.

WM. G. JOHNSTON & CO.,

STATIONERS,

Blank Book Manufacturers

AND

JOB PRINTERS,

No. 57, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

July Appointments

DR. H. TUBBS,

Will be at his room, Bridgewater, Pa., Lehmer's Hotel, Monday, July 12th, 1858; Wellsville, O., U. S Hotel, Saturday July 10th.

For consultation upon all diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Heart, Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys and Spleen; also Dropsy, Gravel, Rheumatism, Nervousness, Debility, Dyspepsia, Female diseases, Ague and Fever, Fits, Impurities of the blood, Eruptions, Cancers, Ulcers, and all other varieties of long standing complaints, both external and internal.

For some ten years Dr. T. has devoted his entire time to chronic diseases, treating thousands annually, many of whom had exhausted every other resource within reach. In no case are mineral or other poisons employed, nor does he make sick to make well, or tear down to built up again. The medicines can be taken with safety by the most delicate, and patients may remain at home, and continue with prudence their ordinary diet and excercise. Many have recovered under the treatment after friends and physicians had given up all hope, the indisputable evidence of which can always be furnished.—Invalids, however reduced or despairing, are invited to call, and may be assured that no encouragement will be given or expense incurred without a corresponding prospect of recovery.

Invalid Ladies should read the following.

DR. TUBBS, SIR:—Knowing the vast amount of suffering existing among females of the present day, and having drank to the derks, from the bitter cup of affliction, I gladly made known what in my case, has proved the long sought remedy.

My health has been poor for eighteen years, and ten years of that time I spent in bed, a helpless sufferer, scarcely able to set up long enough to have my bed made.

The misery of those years I cannot describe. Pro apsus uteri, with heat, weakness and pain through the small of the back, and abdomen, and sharp pains extending down the limbs, were among the earlier symptoms. Walking or standing became difficult first, and at length utterly impossible. Soon digestion failed and the entire nervous system seemed unstrung, palpitation of the heart and dizziness and oppression of the head, also added to my sufferings. Physicians from far and near were employed, by one of whom I was salivated and rendered worse than before. Your first prescription was obtained in October, one year ago. Improvement was slow at first, I have not only been able to leave the bed, but am now doing most of my house work, and can walk a mile and back without serious inconvenience.—

Yours truly,
MRS. NANCY GROVER.

Baldwin Township, Sandusky Co., O '54.

WELLSVILLE, Nov. 6th, 1857.

DR. TUBBS—SIR: Having been a patient o yours for the last three months, and received incalculable benefit, I freely give my experience for the benefit of sufferers. For three years I have been troubled with Indigestion, causing a souring of food, a feeling of weight, burning and distress at the stomach. For several months before you prescribed, it was rare indeed to take a meal without vomiting, suffering extremely. Even a small drink of water would be directly thrown up. I grew very weak, was feverish afternoons, sweat at night, until the clothing was dripping wet, breathing was short, and a cough set in. It was thought Consumption must soon be the result and end of my sufferings.

Very soon after beginning with your medicines I became better, and in one month vomiting, so constant before, ceased entirely. I can now eat the ordinary varieties of food with a good relish, and no subsequent pain or inconvenience; am much stronger feel well, and have gained fifteen pounds of flesh. The entire expense of the cure, which is beyound price to me, has been $8 75. Yours, Truly,

ELIZABETH DAVIDSON.

May 12, 1858.

BACK AGAIN!

Mrs. R. Weaver,

HAVING re-opened her well-known SKY-LIGHT GALLERY, in Wilson's Block,

New Brighton, Pa.,

Is now ready to furnish elegant and life-like

AMBROTYPES,

as heretofore, and also a new and much admired picture called the

OIL PHOTOGRAPH,

for taking which she has purchased a right.—This is a paper picture, resembling a miniature Oil Painting, but it is softer and more beautiful. ☞Pictures taken from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Prices low. Call soon.

SAMUEL MAGAW,

Attorney at Law.

NEW BRIGHTON, PENN'A.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. Deeds of conveyance and other instruments of writing executed in a style unsurpassed and seldom equalled. ☞Office on the south east corner of the Diamond. (may20)

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters of Administration on the Estate of Thomas Thornilley, dec'd, late of Fallston borough, Beaver county, Pa., have been granted to the subscribers, residing in said Borough, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will please present them properly authenticated for settlement. JOHN THORNILY,

JAMES DUNCAN,
march 31, 1858. Adm'rs.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir James Clarke, M. D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. This invaluable Medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases incident to the female constitution.

It moderates all excess, removes all obstructions, and brings on the monthly period with regularity. These Pills should be used two or three weeks previous to confinement; they fortify the constitution, and lessen suffering during labor, enabling the mother to perform her duties with safety to herself and child.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy as they are sure to bring on Miscarrige, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue in Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disrodered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony or any other mineral.

Full directions accompanying each package. Price, in the United States and Canada, One Dollar.

Sole Agent for this country.

JOB MOSES,
Late I. C. BALDWIN & Co.,
Rochester, N.Y.

N. B. $1,00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agents, will insure a bottle of the Pills by return mail. For sale by Dr. O CUNNINGHAM, Beaver, Pa.; Dr. S. SMITH, Bridgewater. Dr. GEO. H. KEESER, No. 140, Wood St., Pittsburgh, Wholesale Agent.

THOS. M'CREERY.....H. B. ANDERSON.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received their Spring and Summer supply of Goods, direct from Phila. consisting of Cloths, Cassimers, Satinets, Tweed, Prints, Lawns, Delanes, Debeges, Tissues, Fancy Silks, Bonnets, Hats, Boots and Shoes; with a good selection of articles, which makes our assortment complete, and will be sold at a small profit, on cost.

ALL persons are respectfully requested to call at the old stand corner of main street and the Diamond.

M'CREERY & ANDERSON.

Beaver, April 14th 1858.

County and State Tax.

THE County Treasurer will attend in the several Townships and Boroughs, for the purpose of receiving the County and State Tax for 1858, at the times and places designated below, viz—

Economy Tp:	June 17,	Breitenstein's,	
Do	" 18,	Mrs. Bryan's,	
New Sewickly,	" 22,	George Rouzer's,	
Marion,	" 23,	George Hartzell's,	
Franklin,	" 24,	W. & H. C. Phillis'	
North Sewickly,	" 25,	N. Hazen's,	
Big Beaver,	" 29,	Mrs. Miller's,	
Darlington Bor.	" 30,	Boyd's Hotel,	
Do	Tp. July 1,	James P. Dilworth's,	
Chippewa,	" 2,	R. Douthitt's,	
Hopewell,	" 6,	M'Kenzie's, Scottsville	
Do a Independ.	" 7,	M'Callister's Store.	
Independence,	" 8,	J. Holmes, Esq's,	
Raccoon,	" 9,	David Ewing's,	
Hookst'n a Green-	" 12,	Hall's Hotel,	
Greene,	" 13,	Do	
Hanover Tp.	" 14,	Mrs. McKinley's,	
Do a Frankf't,	" 15.	Stevens' Hotel,	
Do	" 16,	Hanover Village,	

LET US HELP ONE ANOTHER.

Let us all help one another
And a heart of kindness show,
As down time's flowing river
In the boat of life we row;
For rough may be the weather,
And the sky be over-cast,
If we only pull together
We can brave the storm at last.

Let us all help one another
In misfortune's wintry day,
And be kinder still, as ever
Earth's best gifts are snatched away,
When bright fortune gilds the morrow
Hollow hearts will fawn and cling,
But when comes the night of sorrow,
Only true hearts comfort bring:

Let us all help one another,
And do good where'er we can—
Who withholds the hand of kindness
Scarce deserves the name of man,
For the one great law of nature,
Which was meant mankind to bless,
Bids us help a fellow creature
When we find him in distress.

Small Fruits.

It is useless to attempt the cultivation of any of the small fruits, without particular attention is paid to the keeping of the ground around the stalks perfectly clear of grass, weeds, and all foreign vegetation.—The raspberry and blackberry, especially, require a loose, light, rather moist soil, and this can be secured in almost every situation, by once or twice a year, and always in the spring, *carefully forking* it over, turning any sod upside down, and applying a good mulching of leaves, light manure, grass, weeds, &c. This application should be repeated whenever the garden walks are hoed, or whenever there is any trash, surplus grass, or anything else that can be converted into manure. There is nothing, perhaps equal to leaves, and these should be plentifully applied in the autumn. The mulching will make the soil loose and friable, and keep it in a fine, moist state. The same thing may be said in reference to the cultivation of gooseberries and currants.—We should like to see the person who has ever raised a good crop of either of the foregoing fruits, by neglecting the conditions. He may think he has, merely from a want of knowledge of what a good crop is.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Thorough Cultivation.

Prof. Mapes, in the *Working Farmer*, speaking of the advantages of thorough cultivation of the soil—"high farming" as it is sometimes called—including sub-soiling, under-draining, and the use of improved fertilizers and implements, says:

"Ten years ago we gardened thirty acres with an average of at least twenty hands. We now work more with eight hands, and all this difference is attained by the use of artificial fertilizers and improved tools. Among these are the Digging machine, Sub soil lifters, Knox's Horse-hoe, various Weeding machines, Mowing machines, Seed Sowers, Manure Distributors, Diggers for potatoes and other crops, and our profits, as a consequence, are many times greater than before. With all these advantages, should we be debarred from the use of under-drains and sub-soil plows, we would change our vocation and no longer continue farming, for those who do not avail themselves of these, like the unprogressed machinists, must soon be displaced by competition.

HORSE CHEWING TOBACCO.—The Anti-Tobacco men have paraded in triumph the assertion that man is the only animal which chews the weed. The following from the Danville, Va., News will be welcomed as a complete refutation:

One of the physicians of our town owns a riding horse which loves tobacco up to any good old eastern North Carolinian that ever rolled a quid under his tongue. The horse will take a quarter of a plug at a time and chew it with avidity and apparent delight. But the strangest feature of the matter is, he swallows the ambler without becoming sick at the *stomach or head.*

FOUNDERING IN HORSES.—Take a table spoonful of pulverized alum, pull the horse's tongue out of his mouth as far as possible, and throw the alum down his throat. Let go his tongue, and hold up his head till he swallows. In six hours time—no matter how bad the founder—he will be fit for moderate service. I have seen this remedy tested so often with such perfect success, that I would not make five dollars difference in a horse foundered—if done recently—and one that is not.

A BABY PRODIGY.—Mr. and Mrs. James, of Mineral Ridge, have a female child, fourteen months old, which is certainly a curiosity as regards size and weight. It measures 30 inches in height, 10 inches around the arm, 29½ inches around the body, 19 inches around the thigh, 11 inches around the calf of the leg, and weighs 75 pounds. The father of the child is a native of Wales, and the mother a native of England.—*Mahoning Register.*

SOAPSUDS.—In days that once were, the soapsuds went to the gutter as regularly as washing-day was ended; and there are too many who allow the plan to be followed in the present day. All do not yet seem to have learned that a tubful of strong soapsuds is worth as much as a fertilizer, as a wheel-barrow of good manure. Now every bucket of soapsuds should be thrown where it will not be lost. The garden is a good and convenient place in which to dispose of it; but the roots of grape vines, young trees, or anything of the sort, will do as well.

A SAD PICTURE.—Mr. Buchanan, of Hamilton, has declared in the Canada Parliament, that there are five hundred thousand persons in Canada without employment and without money—a statement which is greatly exaggerated; but there is no doubt that much depression and distress prevails. It was expected that the opening of the navigation would bring relief, but the very low price of wheat and flour tends so to retard operations and diminish returns, that the expected relief is very imperfectly realized

☞Last Sunday was a great day at Plymouth Church, (Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's,) Brooklyn. The Sacrament was administered to 2000 persons. In the forenoon, it was announced that 186 persons had joined the church, 160 on profession of faith, and 25 by letter.

The Old Negro's Logic.

A clergyman asked an old servant his reason for believing in the existence of a God. The following was his sage reply:

"Sir, I see one man get sick. The doctor comes, gives him medicine; the next day he is better; he gives him another dose, it does him good; he keeps on till he gets about his business. Another man gets sick like the first one. The doctor comes to see him; he gives him the same sort of medicine; it does him no good; he gets worse; gives him more; but he gets worse, gives him more; but he goes worse all the time till he dies. Now, that man's time to die had come, and all the doctors in the world couldn't cure him. One year I work in the cornfield, plow deep, dig up grass, and make nothing but nubbings. Next year, work the same way; the rain and dew come, and I must make a crop. I have been here going hard upon fifty years. Every day since I have been in this world, I see the sun rise in the east and set in the west.—The north star stands where it did the first time I ever saw it; the seven stars in Job's coffin keeps in the same path in the sky, and turn out. It ain't so with man's works. He make clocks and watches; they run well for a while; but they get out of fix and stand stock still. But the sun moon and stars keep on the same way all the while. There is power which makes one man die, and another get well—that sends the rain and keeps everything in motion."

What a beautiful comment is here furnished by an unlettered African on the language of the psalmist:

"The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament showeth his handiwork. Day unto day uttereth speech, and night unto night showeth knowledge."

Triple Elopement in Mississippi.

The Richmond Dispatch learns that there is quite an excitement prevailing in Holly Springs, Mississippi, caused by an elopement on the night of the 26th ult., of three young men of the place, with as many young ladies, all students of the Female College. As soon as the discovery was made by the family, the telegraph was brought in use to try and head the young folks. Memphis, and several other towns in Tennessee, connected to Holly Springs by Railroad, were telegraphed to, but too late, the lovers had gotton too far a start to be overtaken and stopped, even by lightning. A despatch was received from Summerville, Tenn., saying that the runaways had arrived there safely and were all married. The ladies are all from a distance, one is a half Indian, (very rich of course,) from the Indian territory; another hails from the State of Louisiana; the other from the southern portion of Mississippi.

"HE DRINKS!"—Young man, let this be said of you, and you are already *half ruined.* A trifle will accomplish the rest. You know not your perilous position; nor how solicitous for your safety are all persons in society whose good opinion is worth having.

HOW WIT RUNS ON THE STREETS.—Impudent little boy (to a very fat old gentleman, who is trying to get along as fast as he can, with a heavy "load on" but with indifferent success) "I say, old fellow, you would get on a golly sight faster, if you would lie down on the side walk and let me roll you along."

CLOTHING
—AND—
Furnishing Goods,
FOR MEN AND BOYS.

CARNAGHAN,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA

WOULD now say to his patrons and all who desire a fashionable garment at a fair price, that he has recently added much to the size of his establishment, and more to the character of his stock, and is now opened for the FALL and WINTER trade, with a stock of surpassing excellence. It comprises in part—

Gent's Fine Frock and Dress Coats
Overcoats, Frocks, Sacks, Fur trimmed Raglans, (new style,) Business Coats, trimmed with velvet and Plush, Beaver, Pilot, Lambskin and Satinett Coats, Sable Raglans, very rich and elegant. GENT'S FINE PANTS, the newest styles, from $1,25 to $12. GENT'S VESTS, of Plush, Silk, Cashmere, Velvet, Cloth, Satin, &c. Boy's Fine Cloth Jackets, plain and fancy, Boys' and Youths' Raglans and Sacks, Boys' and Youths' Sacks and Raglans, Fur Trimmed

Boys' and Youths' Pants and Vests,
Neat styles, finely trimmed, White and colored Linen and Marseiles Shirts, Under Clothing, of Wool, Silk and Cotton, Winter Gloves and Gauntlets, Scarfs, Mufflers, Shoulder Braces, Ties, Cravats, Suspenders, Shawls, Canes, Silk, and Gingham Umbrellas, Carpet Sacks, &c.

A large variety of PIECE GOODS, exclusively for Custom work, is kept in connection with the above, and it is believed that in style, quality and price, the whole stock is such a one, as is rarely found in one establishment.

☞Every Garment is warranted well made, and sold at low rates,

☞FOR CASH ONLY.☜

KERR'S HOTEL.
Corner of Third St., and Branch Bank Alley, Beaver, Pa.

THE subscriber, (late proprietor of the Gormly House,) has purchased and fitted up for a HOTEL, the large brick building recently owned and occupied as a dwelling by Mr. John Shivelay, opposite the Store of D. Ramsey, Esq. The stand is conveniently located with regard to the several approaches of travel by railway, canal, &c. being nearly opposite and contiguous to the Beaver Station of the Cleve. & Pittsburgh Railroad. The house is pleasantly situated, roomy and commodious, and well adapted for the entertainment of travellers and visitors. It is also provided with sufficient stabling, &c.

He respectfully requests his friends and former customers to call with him and continue their patronage, with the assurance that no pains or attention will be omitted to accommodate and render comfortable *all* who may make his house their home or stopping place. His table will always be supplied with the best the market affords; and his charges for boarding and lodging &c., in every case as moderate and reasonable as they can be procured elsewhere in the vicinity.

April 21, 1858. S. KERR.

Bridgewater Foundery.

J. S. LEHMER & CO., Manufacturers of the celebrated

Crystal Palace Cook Stove.
Also, other Cooking and Parlor and Heating Stoves, GRATES, FRONTS, FENDERS, and every description of Iron Castings.

Bridgewater, March 30, 1859.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

UNITED STATES OFFICERS.
President—James Buchanan,
Vice Pres't—John C. Breckinridge.
Secretary of State—Lewis Cass,
Secretary of Treasury—Howell Cobb,
Secretary of Interior—Jacob Thompson,
Secretary of Navy—Isaac Toucey,
Secretary of War—John B. Floyd,
Postmaster General—Aaron V. Brown,
Attorney General—Jeremiah S. Black,
Comm'r Pensions—George C. Whiting,
Comm'r Patents—T. Holt.
U. S. Senators—Simon Cameron, Wm. Bigler.

STATE OFFICERS.
Governor—Wm. F. Packer,
Secretary of Com.—William M Hiester,
Dep. Sec. Com.—H L Diffenbach,
Attorney General—John C. Knox,
Sup't Common Schools—H. C. Hickok,
Auditor General—Jacob Fry,
Surveyor General—John Rowe,
State Treasurer—Henry S. Magraw,
Canal Commissioners—Arnold Plumer, George Scott, Nimrod Strickland,
Supreme Judges—W H Lowrie, G W Woodward, W A Porter, James Thompson, William Strong.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.
President Judge—Daniel Agnew,
Member of Congress—William Stewart,
Senator—John R. Harris,
Representatives—De Lorma Imbrie, Geo. P. Shaw.

COUNTY OFFICERS.
Associate Judges—John Scott, William Cairns.
Prothonotary—Matthew S Quay,
Sheriff—William W Irwin,
Deputy Sheriff—Sam'l A Power,
District Attorney—Moses B Welsh,
Reg'r & Recorder—Samuel B Wilson,
Clerk of Courts—Alfred G. McCreary,
Treasurer—William Henry,
Commissioners—Phillip Cooper, Hugh Sutherland, Abner Morton,
Clerk to Comm'rs—Alfred R Moore,
Auditors—Jas W Pauder, John R Eakin, William C Hunter.
Surveyor—Azariah Wynn,
Coroner—Nathan P Couch,
Court Crier—William Shrodes,
Janitor of Court House—John Gibson.
Poor House Directors—Robert Potter, W. Barnes, James Sterling.
Trustees of Academy—J A McGill, J H Dickson, Jos. H. Wilson, John Murray, S Cunningham, M T Kennedy, S Moorhead, Abner P Lacock.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.
Justices Peace—J. Monroe, A. Gormly.
Burgess—Joseph Strock.
High Constable—James H Dungan.
Council—James Allison, R. P. Roberts, Daniel Reisinger, Hugh Anderson, Joseph C. Wilson.
Street Commissioners—Samuel Purvis, David Ramsey.
Watermen—O Cunningham, D Reisinger,
School Directors—Ind. Dist.—J Monroe, J C Wilson, W H McKenzie, Alfred G. McCreary, Washington Johnston, M. Weyand.

DISTRICT COURTS.
Beaver—2d Mondsy of March; 1st Monday June; 2d Monday September; 3d Monday November.
Lawrence—2d Monday February; 4th Monday May; 1st Monday September; 1st Monday December.
Butler—2d Monday January; 4th Monday March; 4th Monday September; 2d Monday December.

BEAVER P. O.—CLOSING OF MAILS.
Eastern Mail at 6 o'clock, P. M.
Western Mail 7 o'clock, A M.
Southern mail *via* Industry, Smith's Ferry, Georgetown, Hookstown, &c., 6 o'clock, P M.
New Lisbon *via* Black Hawk, &c., on Friday at 8 A M.
Zelienople, on Saturday, at 8 A M.
ELVIRA D. CARTER, P. M.

DUFF'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE
CORNER 3d & MARKET STS'
PITTSBURGH PA.

Established in 1840; incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.
Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States,
Hon. WILLIAM WILKINS,
Hon. MOSES HAMPTON,
Hon. WALTER H. LOWRIE,
Hon. CHARLES NAYLOR,
Gen. J. K. MOORHEAD,

P. DUFF, (author of Duff's system of Mercantile and Steamboat Book-keeping) President with a Superintendent and five assistant teachers of Bosk-keeping, and seven other teachers and lecturers.

J. B. DUNCAN, one of the best penmen in the country, (author of the gems of Business and Ornamental Penmanship,) Professor of Penmanship.

Duff's system of Book-keeping is sanctioned by the American Institute and Chamber of Commerce of New York, and many of the leading business men of the East and West, as the most comprehensive and practical system of accounts now in use, and after from ten to fifteen years practical application of its principles to business, over four hundred students have attested its superiority, (circular 19.) All the arrangements for teaching being perfected by nearly 20 years' experience of the principal, students graduate in about half the time required in other colleges, saving $15 or $20 in board.

Upwards of 4000 students have entered the institution since founded. To obtain full particulars of the collegiate training for business and the character of the institution, send for its pamphlet circular of 50 panes, with samples of Mr. Duncan's writing which are mailed free.

Duff's BookKeeping, Harper's new enlarged edition. Price $1,50, postage 20 cents.

Duff's Steamboat Bookkeeping. Price $1; postage 9 cents.

Duncan's Business and Ornamental Penmanship; crown quarto, $5, mailed post paid. This splendid work and Duff's Book-keeping, have recently been awarded FIFTEEN 1st PREMIUM SILVER MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS, attesting the fact that their being the best treatises upon these subjects now in use.

An elegantly bound copy of Duncan's Penmanship is presented to every student who hereafter graduates in the institution.

Duncan's Copy Books, complete in six numbers, 24 quarto pages each, on fine Demy paper, with the author's directions for teaching the most thorough system for school instruction published, 12½ cents per number, with a liberal discount to the trade; postage 17 cents, on application to the publishers, W. G. Johnston & Co., Pittsburgh.

☞Call and see Mr. Duncan perform with the pen. jan13'58.

DE LORMA IMBRIE,
Attorney at Law,
BEAVER, PENN'A.

☞Office on the North side of the Diamond

The Greatest Medical Discovery OF THE AGE.

Dr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common pimple.

He has tried it in over 1100 cases, and never failed except in two cases. (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its virtue, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of Pimples on the face.

Two or three bottles will clear the system of Biles.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst cases of Erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the Eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and bloches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers,

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate ase of rheumatism.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of Scrofula.

A benifit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effect of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after trial it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising; first that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846—second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it and sold about six bottles per day—In April 1854, I sold over one thousand bottles per day of it.

Some of the wholesale Druggists who have been in business twenty and thirty years, say that nothing in the annals of patent medicines was ever like it. There is a universal praise of it from all quarters.

In my own practice I always kept it strictly for humors—but since its introduction as a general family medicine, great and wonderful virtues have been found in it that I never suspected.

Several cases of epileptic fits—a desease which was always considered incurable, have been cured by a few bottles. O, what a mercy if it will prove effectual in all cases of that awful malady—there are but few who have seen more of it than I have.

I know of several cases of Dropsy, all of them aged people cured by it. For the various diseases of the Liver, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Fever Ague, Pain in the Side, Diseases of the Spine, and particularly in diseases of the Kidneys &c., the discovery has done more good than any medicine ever known.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you get and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS—Adults one table spoonful per day—Children over ten years dessert spoonfull. Children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day. Manufactured by

DONALD KENNEDY,
No 120, Warren St. Roxbury, Mass.
PRICE $1.

☞T. W Dyott & Sons, Philadelphia, Gen. Ag'ts for Pa. For sale by WP Philips, Freedom; C L Kaiser, Rochester; and Dr. S Smith, Bridgewater; General wholesale agents Western Pa., Geo. H. Keyser, 146 Wood St. Pittsburgh, J. P. Flemming Federal St. Allegheny City,

THE MEDICINE OF THE MILLION
PHILOSOPHY AND FACT.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS
THE EXCITING CAUSE OF SICKNESS.

The blood is the life-sustaining agent. It furnishes the components of flesh, bone, muscle, nerve and integument. The stomach is its manufactory, the veins its distributors, and the intestines the channel through which the waste matter rejected in its productions is expelled. Upon the stomach, the circulation and the bowels, these Pills act simultaneously, relieving indigestion, purifying the fluids, and regulating the excretions.

THE NATIONAL COMPLAINT.

Dyspepsia is the most common disease among all classes in this country. It assumes a thousand shapes, and is the primary source of innumerable dangerous maladies; but whatever its type or symptoms, however obstinate its resistance to ordinary preparations, it yields readily and rapidly to this searching and unerring remedy.

BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.

The quantity and quality of the bile are of vital importance to health. Upon the liver, the gland which secretes this fluid, these Pills operate specifically, infallibly rectifying its irregularities, and effectually curing Jaundice, Bilious Remittants, and all the varieties of disease generated by an unnatural condition of gorhaet. n

BOWEL COMPLAINTS

Unless the bowels perform their functions properly, the whole body suffers. Tens of thousands die annually of Dysentery, Diarrhœa Chronic Constipation, and other diseases of these waste pipes of the system. The effect of the Pills upon all intestinal disorders, whether casual or epidemic, is a phenomenon in medicine. By following the printed directions, the most alarming cases of bowel complaint are promptly controlled.

A WORD TO FEMALES.

The local debility and irregularities which are the especial annoyances of the weaker sex, and which, when neglected, always shorten life, are relieved for the time being, and prevented for the time to come, by a course of this mild but thorough alternative.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following Diseases:

Asthma,	Diarrhœa,	Indigestion,
Bowel Comp'ts,	Dropsy,	Influenza,
Coughs,	Debility,	Inflammation,
Colds'	Fever and Ague,	Veneral Affe'n
Chest Diseases,	Female Compl'ts,	Piles,
Costiveness,	Liver Compl'ts,	Headaches,
Worm, all kinds,	Lowness of	Inw'd wean's
Dyspepsia,	Spirits.	

***Sold at the Manufactories of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, by all respectable Druggists and Dealers of Medicine throughout the United States, and the civilized world in boxes, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each. Dr. O. Cuppingham, Beaver, is an authorized Agent for the sale of these medicines.

☞There is a considerable saving by take the largest sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients n every disorder are affixed to each box. feb.18

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernable as a water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pet or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

BEAVER ACADEMY.
MALE AND FEMALE DEPARTMENTS.

THIS Institution offers unusual inducements to those wishing to acquire a thorough knowledge of the branches usually taught in such schools, including English Branches, Book-Keeping, Natural, Mental and Moral Science, Mathematics and Classics. An extensive collection of Philosophical Apparatus gives unrivaled advantage to the Department of Natural Science. Owing to the endowment fund, the terms are lower than in any similar institution. The school year is divided into two sessions of five months, and each session into two quarters. Second session begins February 1st, and ends the last of June. Second quarter begins April 19th. No student admitted for less than a quarter. For particulars address either of the Principals,

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.
REV. J. A. M'GILL, Principal.
MRS. J. B. M'GILL, Associate Principal.
MISS M. J. HAFT, }
" E. C MOORE, } Assistant Teachers.
" M. J. LEDLIE, }

Under the careful and active supervision of the Board of Trustees, the faithful and efficient discharge of duty by the Teachers, and the kind patronage of its numerous friends, this Department of the Institution has been more than usually prospered during the past and present Sessions.

Terms, per Session of 22 Weeks.
Boarding, Light and Room furnished, $50 00
Tuition same as in male department.

EXTRAS PER QUARTER OF 11 WEEKS.

Instruction Piano Music,	$8 00
Use of Instrument,	2 00
Instruction on Guitar,	8 00
Vocal Music,	1 00
Drawing and Water Colors,	5 00
Oil Painting,	8 00
French Language,	5 00

There will be accommodations furnished for sixty boarders in the Seminary.

MALE DEPARTMENT.
C W. MATEER, Principal,
M. DUFF, Assistant.

The Board of Trustees have purchased large and commodious buildings for the use of this Department, affording a large number of excellent rooms for students. The buildings have been placed under the charge of the Teachers, who are prepared to accommodate boarders on the most reasonable terms, and will exercise a parental care over those placed in their charge. Boarding and room furnished, will not exceed $1,87 per week.

Terms of Tuition per Quarter of 11 weeks
English Branches, $2 50
" " with Natural Philosophy or Physiology, 3 50
" " with Book-keeping Chemistry, Higher Mathematics or Classics, 4,00
Experiments and Lectures on Chemistry—extra.

Beaver, April 28, 1858.

B. WOLFF, JR.,
(SUCCESSOR TO WOLFF & LANE.)
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Corner of Liberty & St. Clair sts,
PITTSBURG, PA.

IS just receiving an extensive and well selected stock of HARDWARE. Having purchased my goods direct from the Manufacturers, on the best CASH terms I am prepared to offer inducements to purchasers in a well selected stock at such LOW PRICES as will defy competition. My stock comprises the best brands of

Cutlery, Saddlery,
HOUSE TRIMMINGS,
CARPENTERS AND BLACKSMITH
TOOLS, SCYTHES, SNEATHS, RAKES,
and all other varieties of Agricultural Implements.

I have also the agency for the sale of SEYMOUR'S CELEBRATED LEATHER BELTING and LACE LEATHER; articles unsurpassed in quality and price. I would cordially invite persons visiting the city to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

April 14, 1858—tmos

New Grocery
AND
PROVISION STORE.

HAVING leased and refitted the room lately occupied by P. B. Young, I take this method of informing my friends and the public generally, that I have brought on a lot of the best GROCERIES and PROVISIONS the market affords, such as Coffee; Sugars; Molasses; Syrup; Tobacco; Snuff; Soap; Candles; Rice, and fifty thousand things too numerous to mention, usually kept in a grocery store.

ALSO—Notions, such as Stockings, Gloves, Combs, Spool Cotton, Threads, Needles, &c. &c. With a General Assortment of Flour, Buckwheat Flour, Feed, Corn meal, White Fish, Mackerel, and Codfish, Green and Black Teas, from 50 cts to $1 00. The very highest Cash Price paid for Oats, Corn, Butter and Eggs, and all Country Produce. ☞Give us a Call, and try our Goods—Low for Cash. Remember the Place P. B. Young's old Stand, 3rd St., Beaver, Pa.

Beaver, Apr. 14. '58. J. S. EVERICH.

Just Received at the
New Drug and
CHEMICAL STORE.

Oat Meal, Pearl Barley, Pearl Sago,
Tapiaco, Arrow Root, Lac Sulphur.
Ground Ginger, Cinnamon, Mustard, Cloves, Cayenne Pepper, extracts for cooking &c.
Lemon, Strawberry, Raspberry, Nutmeg, Vanilla, Pine Apple &c.
Alum, Copperas, Indigo, Oxalic Acid, white and common Glue, Madder, Extract Logwood, ground do. Camwood, burnt Umber, Vermillion, Chromic Green, Yellow do. Yellow Ochre, Venetian Red, Spanish Drown, Vandyke Brown, Starch, Rosin, Chalk, Putty, Oils, Glass, Turpentine, Varnish, Carpenters Cough Syrup of Hoarhound, Carrigreen, and Slippery Elm.
Sellers Cough Syrup, McLane's Vermifuge, Carpenters do. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Ayer's Pills, Davis' Pain Killer, Dalley's Pain Extractor, Holland Bitters, Terrell's Tetter Ointment, Tooth Paste and Powder, Clothes Brushes, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, White Wash do. Trusses, Fancy Soap, Glaziers Tacks, Perfumery generally, Vials, Bottles by the gross or otherwise, Paint and Varnish Brushes, Nursing Bottles, Brandy and Wine for Medicinal purposes.

O. CUNNINGHAM.

Oct. 22, 1856

FOR SALE,

THE subscribers offer for sale, upon reasonable terms, their STEAM SAW MILL, situated in the Borough of Hookstown. The location is among the best in the County, being located in a well timbered region of country; always enjoying a very liberal patronage. A description of the Mill is unnecessary, as it will recommend herself to persons desiring to purchase; suffice it to say, fearless of contradiction, that it is the best frame boiler Engine and other machinery necessary for a Saw Mill, south of the Ohio River. The only reason of the present owners for disposing of said property, is the fact of being engaged in other business, which requires almost the whole of their attention. Persons desiring to purchase a good paying property, would do well to call soon.

SAMUEL C. TRIMBLE & CO.

Hookstown, Mar. 10, 1858.

☞Pittsburgh Weekly Dispatch insert four months and send bill to this office.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.—50 Bushels Chester county GOUND SEED CORN, saved expressly for seed, of the first quality, at ap21 JAS. WARDROP'S.

BEAVER MACHINE WORKS
Childs, M'Connell and Darraghs,
FOUNDERS
AND
STEAM ENGINE BUILDERS
Fallston, Beaver Coun'y, Pa.

WE respectfully call attention to the inducements offered for purchasing Engines and Machinery mentioned below. We have purchased the right to make and sell the

PATENT OSCILLATING ENGINE

of Messrs. Cridge & Wadsworth, and are now engaged in the manufacture of them at the lowest possible rates, which is about twenty five per cent lower than the Slide Valve Engine—Their simplicity and durability, combined with their cheapness, and almost utter impossibility to get out of order, renders them the most desirable Engine to have.

The following is a list of the different kinds of Machinery which we have made. Persons wishing to procure anything of the kind, will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Double Slide Valve Reciprocating Engines, the same as manufactured at Salem, Ohio; Oscillating Engines, Cridge & Wadsworth's Patent; Tub and Bucket Machinery; Flour Barrel and Nail Keg Machinery; Planing Machines; Cylinder or Barrel Saws; Fire Brick and Clay Rollers; Starch Rollers, Pipes and Castings for extracting Oil from Cannel Coal; Flouring Mill Gearing; Pullies and Shafting; Muley, Sash, and Circular Saw Mills; Lath Machinery, &c., besides numerous other Machines which it is not necessary to enumerate.

We might add a long list of certificates, but deem any but the following unnecessary.

ECONOMY, December 24th, 1856.

MESSRS. CRIDGE, WADSWORTH & Co. Gentlemen:—We hereby certify that we have had one of your Oscillating Engines in use for nearly four months, and that it gives satisfaction in every respect. Its principal advantages over the common Engine are—

1st. Its simplicity, and the consequent facility to keep it in good order.

2d. It takes up much less room.

3d. It requires less pressure of steam to do the same amount of work; and is, therefore, worked with less danger and less fuel.

Respectfully yours,
R. L. BAKER
JACOB HENRICH.
Trustees.

Our facilities for shipping to any point whatever, by Rail Road, Canal, or on the Ohio River, is as good as at any other point. Our works are situated in Fallston, Pa. on the west Bank of the Beaver River, opposite N. Brighton, and only one hour's ride by rail from Pittsburgh. July 1, 1857.

WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER!
OVER 100 DIFFERENT PATTERNS,
AT KAHLER'S BOOK STORE,
Bridgewater, Pa,

NEW Supply, New Styles! direct from the East, AT and BELOW Pittsburgh prices.

FOR CASH AND COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Mind, here you have the paper at HOME.

1st, you can easily get an additional bolt.

2d, Return if you have bought too much.

3d, Exchange the bolt if your lady don't like it.

STATIONERY.

(20 different kinds of Letter Paper.) Bibles, Hymn, School and miscellaneous books, in large assortments.

To accommodate our customers, all kinds of Books, if not at hand, will be ordered and procured within a short time, and without extra charge; that is, without charging more than the regular Pittsburgh prices.

Bridgewater Book Store.

Mar. 17, '58.

Town Property for Sale

THE undersigned offers for sale a BRICK DWELLING, on Third street, and formerly occupied by David Somers, dec'd. The house is two stories high, with good cellar, and attic, contains two rooms and kitchen on first floor, and three rooms on second floor. Also, a half lot, with fruit trees, stable, &c., thereon.—Terms easy. For further information inquire at this Office, or of MARY SOMERS.

Beaver, March 24, 1854.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

I WOULD most respectfully give notice to the citizens of Bridgewater, Beaver, Rochester and vicinity, that I have received a new stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry &c., which I can sell lower than can be had in Pittsburgh. It is but reasonable to say that goods can be sold lower here than in the large cities; our rent is less, and our living is less. I only ask you to call and I will try and sell the goods.

Particular attention paid to repairing Watches, Clocks and Jewelry; old Gold and Silver taken in exchange for goods or work. Remember the place; sign of the Big Watch, No. 2, Stewart's Row, Bridgewater. WM. PLATE.

A CARD.—Having relinquished the business and wishing to settle it, I have left all Watches and Jewelry left me for repairs, with Mr. Wm. Plate, where they can be had when called on. Having a personal knowledge of Mr. Plate, I would recommend him to my old customers for anything in his line.

Apr. 29, '57. HENRY T. PATTON.

NOTICE.

THE law requries Executors and Administrators to settle their accounts thirty days prior to the meeting of any regular Court, to wit: For march Term on or before the 8th day of Feb. 1858. For June Term before 8th of May; For Sept. Term before 9th of Aug.—For Nov. Term before 11th of Oct. 1858.

Dec. 16th '57. S. B. WILSON, Reg.

Just Received
A large assortment of
COOKING, PARLOR & SHOP STOVES,
Of various designs and sizes, which for cheapness, durability and neatness, can not be excelled in this or any other place.

☞Call and examine them at the Stove, Tin Copper and Sheet Iron Warerooom of

A. BESTWICK.

New Brighton, Sept.

Dunap, Levis & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO
WADE HAMPTON & CO.
MANUFACTURERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
CLOTHING,
India Rubber and Furnishing Goods,
NO. 96 WOOD STREET, (UP STAIRS.)
JOHN M. DUNLAP,
JOS. S. LEVIS, } *PITTSBURG, PA.*
JESSE B. KILGORE,

Ball's Ohio Mower.

NOTICE.—The subscribers, having become the sole owners of Ball's celebrated and orlginal Ohio Mower, for Pennsylvania, are building these machines for the harvest of '58, of the best materials, selected for the purpose, and finished in superior style. The unprecedented demand for this Mower during the past seasons, and its universal success over every other Mower in the field, is a sure guaranty that the farmers will examine this machine before purchasing others, similar, somewhat, in appearance, but having none of the tested merits of Ball's celebrated Ohio Mower.

WARDROP, STOUT & WILLIAMS, Pitts.
Office at Wardrop's Seed and Agricultural Warehouse, No. 47 Fifth street.
General Agents—W. H. MCNARY, Canonsburgh, Pa. J. CALDWELL, Bakerstown, Pa.
May 13, 1858.

SEED SWEET POTATOES—Jersey Seed will be kept in store till 1st of May.
ap21 JAS. WARDROP.

EARLY CORN.—KING PHILIP, EARLY YORK and a few bushels of the DUTTON.
ap12 JAS. WARDROP.

A NEW STOCK OF
Fall and Winter Goods.

JUST received at the corner of Market and Bridge streets, Bridgewater, Pa. I have just received and am now opening a very desirable stock of goods suitable for the present and coming season, to which I invite the attention of my old customers and the public in general to an examination, as I feel confident it will compare in quality and price to any other house in this vicinity.

DRESS GOODS & TRIMMINGS.

I would especially invite the ladies to call and examine my stock of silk, French merinoes, all wool delaines, cashmeres, coburgs, poplins, Persian cloths, Persian twills, ginghams, chambros, paper cambrics, cambric, jaconet, swiss and mu l muslins, shawls, dress trimmings, lace fringes, bonnet ribbon, sleeves, collars, waist bands, hose &c. Also a large assortment of men and boys wear, consisting of black and colored French cloths, doe skins, fancy cassimeres, tweeds, cords, jeans, satin and fancy vestings, nett shirts and drawers, silk cravats, handkerchiefs, stocks, suspenders, comforts &c.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

Colored, white and barred flannel, canton flannels, linseys, brown and bleached muslins, shirting checks, drilling, ankeens, tickings &c. Boots and shoes for men, boys, ladies and children, for durability and neatness cannot be surpassed. Also a large assortment of soft hats, cloth, plush and oil silk caps. Hardware, queensware, glass, nails and groceries, all of which will be sold low for cash or produce.

Oct. 15, 1856. THOAS ALLISON.

Freedom bor.	"	19,	S. Furnier's,
Brighton Tp.	"	20,	D. Morgan's
Pulaski,	"	21,	Robt. Wallace's,
Moon,	"	25,	Wm. Elliott, Esq's,

Seminary Lesson.

QUESTION. How many Ladies are there in the Female Seminary in *Beaver?* ANSWER. One Hundred.

QUESTION. Would it be a desirable location for an Oculist or Eye Doctor? ANS. No, sir.

QUESTION. Why not? ANS. Because the Ladies all wear fine Ear Drops, which they get cheap at the establishment of WM. PLATE, in Bridgewater. He also deals largely in Finger Rings, Pins, Gold and Silver Watches, all cheap, very cheap, for Cash. July 22, '57.

War is Horrible!

FRIENDS, Citizens and Strangers, TAKE NOTICE—That D. WOODRUFF still continues the MARBLE BUSINESS in all its various bran